READ THE NEWS POST-DISPATCH

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

TWICE AS MANY READERS AS ANY OTHER PAPER.

VOL. 37.—NO. 154. ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1886. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

The HOME COMFORT



HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES

ARE THE BEST ON EARTH.

They are the Best Bakers and Roasters made. Economy, Perfection, Satisfaction. Every Range Guaranteed.

WROUGHT-IRON RANGE CO.,

Salesroom, 1008 Olive St.; Office and Factory, 1901-1918 Washington Av., ST. LOUIS.

CARD!

The destruction of our manufacturing establishment by fire will not interfere with our business, as the stock carried in the building is only a portion of our stock. Our principal stock is located at 748 and 750 South Second Street, our regular warehouse. Office—111 and 113 SOUTH SECOND ST.—open for business as usual.

WM. SCHOTTEN & CO

CLEARING SALE.

Having a large stock of Party Flowers, Jardiniers and Millinery on hand, we are obliged to sell REGARDLESS OF COST this week, on account of moving.

Mme. F. JACQUEMIN, 323 N. BROADWAY.

IDEAL BROILING.

Broiling can be done in the oven of the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door, more perfectly than over the live coals.

Lay the steak, chops, ham or fish on a wire broiler or meat rack, placing it in an ordinary bake pan to catch the drippings.

Allow it to remain in the oven with the door closed 15 or 20 minutes. No turning is required. At the end of this time it will be found nicely cooked ready to serve. THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO BROIL MEATS.

There is no taint of coal-gas or smoke, and the meats are more tender and better in flavor than those broiled over the coals. The convenience or broiling in the oven will be appreciated by every house-keeper, and adds another to the many reasons why the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door should be preferred to all others now in the market.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

J. M. Ward Furniture, Stove and Carpet Co.

1111, 1113 and 1115 Franklin Avenue.

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Household Goods,

FOLDING BEDS, PIANOS, ORGANS, and everything needed in Housekeeping, sold on EASY WEEKLY or MONTHLY PAYMENTS at Lowest Cash Prices. SPECIAL RATES for parties going to Housekeeping. Open every evening till 9 o'clock.

THE ONLY McNICHOLS!

The Only House in St. Louis where You Can Purchase on

INSTALLMENTS, for CASH PRICES

STOVES, FURNITURE, CARPETS!

OR ANYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING. 1034 MARKET STREET.

CHOICE

Upholstery Fabrics.

Brocatelles, Spun Silk, Etc.

Vienna Chenille Curtains.

Railroad and Street-Car Plushes.

Sam'l. C. Davis & Co.

1870. RABOTEAU & CO. THE PIONEER of LOW PRICES IN DRUGS AND PERFUMERIES, 714 N. Broadway, Opposite Union Market. 1886.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING.

SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.

	Cleaning.	Dyeing.
Coat	$1 00	$2 00
Pants	50	1 00

E. 6th st., bet. Market and Chestnut sts.

PROF. MATTHEWS' OLD ESTABLISHED DYE WORKS.

No. 812 OLIVE STREET.

Gentlemen's Clothing Cleaned, Altered and Repaired in best style. Orders by express promptly attended to.

Drugs, Patent Medicines, etc., 10 to 20 p. c. less than at any other place in the city.

ANTI-MONOPOLY DRUG STORE,

S. W. Corner Sixth and Market Streets.

THE LAST REMNANT SALE THIS YEAR

TO-MORROW!

And We Will Try to Make It the Greatest.

Special Bargains

In Every Department

ALL DAY FRIDAY.

B. NUGENT & BRO.

815, 817, 819, 821 North Broadway, Between Franklin Avenue and Union Market.

Your Lunch COSTS YOU 10 or 15 Cents.

DELICATESSEN

118 N. Fourth Street.
712 Olive Street.
718 North Broadway.

TRY IT.

ILLINOIS MILK CO.

(Trade mark registered.)

Dealers in Illinois Milk exclusively

Milk received twice daily by railroad.

OFFICE: 2228 to 2231 Morgan St.

Telephone 4217.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TAKING DOWN OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 5th of January, 1887, by the undersigned for taking down the Mercantile Library building, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Locust street. The proposals to include the removal of the whole of the materials and debris from the site. Information as to details can be obtained at my office, room 50, Gay building, corner Third and Pine street.

HENRY G. ISAACS, Architect and Superintendent.



Private Lying-In Institute!

INCORPORATED.

The only regular institute of the kind in the West.

Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated.

Dr. H. NEWLAND, 1205 Chouteau avenue.

Catarrhal Dangers.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-failing.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

ACHE! ACHE! ACHE!



Is the cry of distress that comes up from thousands afflicted with Aching Back, Painful Kidneys, Stitch in the Side or Hip, Cramps, Strains and Pains. No remedy in the world of medicine is so elegant, grateful, speedy and efficient as the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new and perfect antidote to pain and inflammation. Relief in one Minute. At Druggists, 25c; five for $1.00; or of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

LATEST EDITION

LYING IN STATE.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. LOGAN IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL.

Private Services at the Family Residence—Removal of the Body Under Escort—The Rotunda Draped in Mourning—A Burial and Monument Site in Lake Park, Chicago, Offered—The Obsequies—Soldiers' Friendship.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30.—A sheet of fresh fallen snow covered the ground this morning, and the skies were overcast and somber. At the Logan mansion all preparations for the removal of the dead statesman had been perfected during the night. The remains still lay in the chamber where the General died, but had been placed in the casket, an elaborately draped receptacle, whose hermetic inner casing of copper was concealed by its quilted lining of creamy satin, and whose plate-glass top, not yet in position, was designed to reveal the entire length of the form within. A square plate of silver in the middle of the cover bears the inscription:

JOHN A. LOGAN,
UNITED STATES SENATOR,
Born February 9, 1826,
Died December 26, 1886.

Floral pillows with funeral legends, crosses and anchors and other appropriate emblems were placed near the casket and about the room.

DRAPING THE ROTUNDA.

At an early hour this morning workmen were busily engaged in draping the vast rotunda of the Capitol in mourning, and in erecting the bier upon which was to rest the casket containing the remains of the dead Senator. Upon this bier have lain in state Presidents Lincoln and Garfield, Chief Justice Chase and Representative Thad. Stevens. The heavy black drapery with which it is covered, however, has been previously used but on one occasion. It was found in one of the Senate crypts, with an inscription attached to it stating that it had covered the bier on which President Lincoln was laid in state, and it was thought appropriate that it should serve the same sad office for another distinguished son of Illinois.

THE LAST SAD FAREWELL.

At 11 o'clock the undertaker and his assistants withdrew, when the immediate family were summoned, and for a brief time were left alone with their dead. Then the lids were fastened in place, the ample folds of a garrison flag were arranged about the casket and tied in place with ribbons of white, while flowers and palm branches were placed on its top. These last offices of love and respect were performed by the loving hands of the only son.

THE PRIVATE SERVICES.

All being in readiness for the more formal but still private leave taking, the doors were opened and the widow, supported by her son, and followed by the daughter and her husband, the grandson and other relatives and nearer friends of the deceased, to the number of fifteen or twenty, entered. Mrs. Logan knelt sobbing at the head of the casket, and when the others had entered and the door had been closed, the voice of the pastor was raised in prayer.

"Our Father, we gather here to take the last farewell of the form we love, and ere that form is borne hence from the home he loved, we desire to praise Thee for the joy, for the peace of this once happy home. We praise Thee for his undivided and constant love to this precious woman, the joy of his youth and the pride of his manhood, and we praise Thee for that tender and constant fatherly love for this son in whom he took such pride, and for this daughter whom he so fondly cherished. We bless Thee, therefore, for this sweet home, which is more to these dear ones than all public applause, than all the eclat of the outside world. And now we have nowhere else to go but unto Thee, in this day of trouble. Thou art Sovereign over all—Thou gavest and Thou hast taken away, and blessed be Thy holy name. We are assured that Thou hast taken him to Thyself, and that when the years shall have passed away there shall be a reunion around the throne in heaven. We thank Thee for his glorious hope of immortality; we thank Thee that he received the sacraments of the death and the resurrection of Jesus, in whom he trusted, and we praise thee that his last end was peaceful; and now while we bless thee for all his private virtues and all his public and heroic deeds, yet we pray thee as we gather in this sorrowful domestic circle to pour the infinite consolation of thy grace upon these precious ones, and grant that from out of this dark cloud they may yet see the father's smiling face, and may yet realize that these sorrows are after all, designed for the unfolding of a higher form of character, and for the development of grander virtues. Now we ask thy blessing again upon these precious ones, that their future may be in thy gracious care; that all their unfolding years may be ordered by thee; that when this brief life is done, it may be well done, and that at last they may be gathered on the banks of the shining river, where sorrow shall be no more, and where joy shall be eternal. Answer us we humbly beseech thee, and thy name shall have the praise, world without end. Amen!"

REMOVING THE REMAINS.

There was a moment of silence broken only by the sobs of the stricken ones, and then they tenderly raised the almost fainting form of the widow and led her away. The remaining friends paused for a last sight of the beloved features, and with their departure ended the family's custody of the statesman's remains.

The Congressional Committee now took formal charge of the remains, the Sergeant-at-Arms superintending the closing of the casket and its slow and orderly removal from the chamber of death, down the broad stairway, between the lines of the uncovered escort and its placing in the hearse. Fifes and muffled drums sounded a salute which merged itself into the air of "Nearer My God to Thee," and at the word "forward," the hearse, preceded by the pastor's carriage alone, surrounded by platoons of Grand Army men in uniform, and followed by a long procession of carriages, moved slowly down the hill and to the capitol.

The Fund.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Capt. George E. Lemon to-day received from Morton, Bliss & Co. of New York, $1,000 for the Logan fund. Small subscriptions amounting in the aggregate to $625 were also received. Capt. Lemon is expecting several large subscriptions from Chicago.

AN UNFOUNDED STATEMENT.

The Story that Gen. Logan Dyed His Hair—Soldier's Friendship.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30.—An incorrect paragraph was printed in New York yesterday morning, giving an interview with an alleged physician, who said that undoubtedly Gen. Logan's death was produced by the excessive use of hair dye. He said that some parts of the General's hair, in its natural state, was as white as cotton but that he dyed it every night, and, by that means alone, kept it black. It is hardly possible to devise any more absurd story. This intensely black hair is one of the predominant traits of the Logans. His ancestors have been noted for the intense blackness of their hair. His hair had retained its color up to within two or three years ago. Gray hair soon began to show in a very slight degree. These were visible when close to him. His mustache was fully one-third gray at the time of his death. It would be interesting to have the physician explain how the mass of hair could be dyed so that any of the gray hairs could remain untouched. Both of Logan's children have the same intensely black hair, and doubtless during the latter part of their lives they will also be accused of using hair dye.

THE SOLDIERS' FRIENDSHIP.

The deep friendship of Gen. Logan's soldier friends for him is worthy of note in a world of hurry and race for money and place. Men who have gone down in the valley of death together form closer relations than men in the ordinary walks of life. The superior quality of the soldier's friendship has been shown about Gen. Logan's house since his death. The sincere sympathy of this class of friends was so evident, while that of the political friends had a more superficial look. The old veterans who stand about with tears in their eyes, and who can find no words to express their sorrow, are much more eloquent than the politicians who discuss in the same breath, death and the succession. One of the most devoted of Gen. Logan's friends has been Gen. Beale. The two most conspicuous of the political friends, whose sympathy and sorrow are truly sincere, are Senator Cullom and Congressman Henderson. Gen. Sheridan could hardly speak to any of the family without tears in his eyes. Gen. Beale, Grant's old and intimate friend, has been on guard ever since the night before Gen. Logan's death. His presence in the house was in itself a comfort. He is so calm and gentle and full of the sympathy which expresses itself in acts rather than in words. He is one of the handsomest of the veterans who make their home in Washington. He is nearly as swarthy as was Gen. Logan, while his hair and military mustache are nearly as white as snow. The afternoon that Gen. Logan died Capt. Duvall of the army paced up and down outside Mrs. Logan's room for fifteen hours like a sentry on duty. This resolute, polite, rigidly buttoned-up officer stood between the family and many importunate visitors who came with messages and with condolences, which were too burdensome to be borne by the members of the family in their grief-stricken state. Capt. Duvall, above and Gen. Beale below, maintained an order and a discipline throughout the house, which showed their years of discipline and control. Gen. Beale was always at the right place and at the right time. He said but little, and to the casual visitor did not appear to be more than just a temporary caller, yet through his quietness, patience and knowledge, all of the many burdensome details that come at such trying times, were arranged with such taste that none of the annoyances of detail work came to members of the family.

DRAPING THE ROTUNDA.

The Public Chamber of Death in Deep Mourning—At the Capital.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTGN, D. C., December 30.—Last evening about 6 o'clock a force of eighteen men begun the draping of the great rotunda of the Capitol, preparatory to the reception of Gen. Logan's remains. The workmen this forenoon unrolled great bundles of black muslin and cambric to be used in draping the hall. Long ladders were placed against the walls, leaning above the large historical paintings decorating the rotunda, and the heavy black material draped in long festoons about the golden frames. While some of the workmen were fixing this drapery, two men were busy on the ledge of the first cornice, just below the base relief frieze of the History of America. This cornice is some sixty feet above the floor of the rotunda and the men fastened a wide strip of black muslin to the cornice and then ran it around the entire rotunda. It took ninety yards of the material to stretch around the room. After the work was done, the fifty-feet high half-columns about the walls of the rotunda were hung with black, completely hiding the white fluted marble. The effect of these massive black stripes against the white wall was most effective, each of the four portals forming an entrance to the vast rotunda are heavily draped with black. The catafalque will be erected in the morning. It will be placed immediately in the center of the rotunda, directly under the dome. It is the same one that was first used at the funeral of Abraham Lincoln, and was afterwards used at the funerals of Chief Justice Chase, Charles Sumner and President Garfield. The procession reached the Capitol at 1:30 p. m. and the casket was placed upon its resting place, where it will remain until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, when it will be removed to the Senate Chamber. There is a photographer now taking photographs of the casket as it lay in state.

IN LAKE PARK.

A Burial and Monument Site Offered by the City of Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 30.—At a special meeting of the City Council last evening the proposition to tender the southern end of Lake Park as a place for the grave and monument of the late Senator Logan was incorporated into an ordinance and unanimously passed. The following message was sent to Mrs. Logan:

Mrs. John A. Logan, Washington, D. C.:

At a meeting of the City Council a site in Lake Park, between Harmon Court and Park Row, was set aside as a site for a monument and burial place for the late Senator John A. Logan, and said site may hereafter be used as a burial place for his widow.

CARTER B. HARRISON, Mayor.

More Cold.

Although it will probably continue warm to-night there is an indication of more cold to-morrow or next day, due to a sudden fall in the Northwest.

A RIVER HORROR.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER BRADISH JOHNSON AT JACKSON.

The Boat Used as a Boarding-House Discovered in Flames While All on Board Are Sound Asleep—Frantic Efforts to Save the Men—A Number Perish in the Flames and Many Are Drowned.

MOBILE, Ala., December 30.—News was received here late last night of the burning of the steamer Bradish Johnson, used as a boarding-house at Jackson, on the Bigbee River, eleven miles above Mobile, on Wednesday night. There is no telegraph line to that point. The Johnson was lying with her nose in the bank and a gang-plank out. A. C. Jeall, one of the bosses, gave the following description of the fire: "I had just gone to bed, when I heard the cry of fire. I got into my pants, and seized my other effects and rushed out into the cabin. There had been a party of men out there playing cards and they saw smoke rising. When I came into the cabin the fire seemed to be in the stateroom, aft of the pantry on the port side, and the men who had been playing cards, were standing there at the door looking in at the fire. They seemed like they were dazed, and did not know what to do. They had shouted fire, but there they

STOOD STARING AT IT.

I hallowed, "For God's sake, what are you standing therg for? Wake the men up and let us get out of here." There was an old man, an Alabamian, in the next room to mine. I don't know his name. He was asleep when I went to bed, for I heard him snoring. Whether I got him awake or not I don't know. I hammered and pounded away with all my might. You see the smoke was already filling the cabin, and the men were running around like mad. I hardly knew what happened. I ran forward through the cabin, and my eyes and mouth got so full of smoke that I did not know where I was going. The negroes were mostly lounging on the lower deck. They all came running forward about the same time we got up. The vessel burned very fast, and was a solid mass of flames in a moment. When I reached the bank I turned around and saw the pilot house and texas falling with the negroes. They fled up the bank in a mob and rushed to the woods, where they huddled like sheep and could not be persuaded to come down to the boat. They knew that some of their number were

LOST IN THE BURNING BOAT,

and they were seemingly superstitious about it. They did not want to go near the place, so the boat became a mass of flames and burned for about half an hour when she sank. As soon as I got ashore there was a report that there were men in the water. Skiffs were manned and sent to their rescue. They picked up Mr. Daly, one of the Carson men, William Neal, an Englishman, in one of the skiffs, had two negroes right near him, but they sank out of sight. William Dowling, the cook, who received slight burns on the face and hands, found a white man lying in a stateroom door. Daniel Hillhouse came up and the two dragged the man supposed to be McElroy out on the boiler-deck. The man was unconscious from the effects of smoke. Just then the flames burst out in the side and Dowling jumped over the railing to save his life. Hillhouse, however, said he heard a man groaning just inside the cabin, and he went back to rescue this man. He never came out again, and he was not seen alive after that and it is believed he was sacrificed in the noble attempt to save another's life.

MANY LIVES LOST.

There is no telling just how many lost their lives in the fire. Some say that ten others are missing, but all that I know are the two negroes, Lewis Adams and Benjamin Bush, who were drowned and two whites missing. I think two other white men were burned with the boat and there must have been others, for I don't think they had a chance to be awakened and then escape, for it was all I could do with the smartest kind of running to get out alive. Had the fire broken out one hour later, when all the men would have been in bed, none of us would have escaped. As to the origin of the fire, I know nothing. The cook says the boys told him before he went to sleep that the fire in the galley were all out and everything safe."

THE BOAT.

The Bradish Johnson was built in the West for what is called the Louisiana lower coast trade, that is from New Orleans down the passes of the Mississippi. Capt. J. Stone brought her here, and ran her on the Alabama and its tributaries for several years, until she was sold at Marshal's sale. The purchaser was Capt. H. C. Baldwin who kept her in the same trade. After his death, Mr. Rittenhouse Moore bought her. Two years ago she was condemned and went out of commission. She was not insured and her value was nominal.

Mines and Mining.

At the stock call on 'Change there was quite a large amount of Mexican Improvement sold. Before the call a lot of 2,000 shares brought $1.75, but on the call starting in at $1.72½, it declined to $1.67½ and then recovered to $1.70 at which it had sellers at close. Sales were 1,500 shares. One lot of 100 shares Ideal sold at 85c. Granite Mountain was salable at $53 and was offered at $55, but Sheridan did not draw a bid of over $1.30, and was offered at $1.47½.

* * *

The Granite Mountain Mining Company to-day declared a dividend of 25 cents per share.

* * *

This afternoon on the street Sheridan was offered in 1,000 share lots at $1.25 by a broker who has done some trading lately for the one of the "Big Four." It is said Mr. Ralston, who went to the mine with Johnston Beggs left his stock with a friend subject to order by telegraph, but he has as yet sent no order to sell.

* * *

The Cleveland has obtained from owners of two adjoining properties permission to use their tunnels running to the Cleveland side-lines. This will save the Cleveland people the immediate necessity of sinking a shaft.

* * *

L. G. McNair is placing a Denver, Col., property which has already taken out bullion. Prof. Clisuvenet has made a favorable report on it. One hundred thousand shares of stock are to be placed at 50 cents each.

Post-Office Changes.

Al. C. Trebus was to-day appointed as Clerk to Assistant Postmaster McHenry. Mr. Trebus was formerly of the Registry Division and one of the four who were thrown out by the readjustment of December 1. W. H. Miller, money-order clerk, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Hamilton McCullough of the City Department, who in turn will be succeeded by regular promotion.

TO ARMS!

The Battle-Cry of the Organ of the Chicago Anarchists.

CHICAGO, December 30.—An editorial in yesterday's edition of the Arbeiter-Zeitung concludes as follows: "When they (the capitalists) have created a standing army, a military station, a Fort Logan, that means civil war and death and destruction to the workingmen. The workingmen, the small tradesmen, the farmers, all thinking and liberty-loving men have but one answer for that—namely, arming. Arm yourselves with the cheapest, the best, the most effective—such as can be handled easiest—whether Gatling guns, Winchester rifles or pistols. Workingmen be men! Do not stand by idle and without plan when your enemies are arming themselves to annihilate you. Your honor, your self-esteem demands this of you. Now there is time but it may soon be too late."

This has, it is said, been laid before the State's Attorney.

Murdered by Strikers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., December 30.—An encounter occurred in Pleasant Valley Tuesday night, between the striking miners of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company and some non-union Hungarians brought there to fill their places. The men struck on the 1st of October. The non-union men were put to work about three weeks ago and protected by guards hired by the company. On Tuesday night the strikers laid in wait in a strip of timber through which the men had to pass in going home and fired upon them. Four Hungarians fell. The others fled and were severely beaten. The strikers then visited a boarding-house where the non-union men were kept and run them out in their night-clothes.

The sheriff has collected a posse of 100 and will try to preserve order. The strikers are hungry and desperate and more trouble is feared.

The Church and the Knights.

MONTREAL, December 30.—Through pressure brought to bear on the Knights of Labor by the Roman Catholic clergy here, some lodges will have to be closed. A prominent member of the order says that some of the Knights have been admitted to communion during the mission without leaving the order, on promising that should Rome pronounce finally against the organization as constituted in Canada, they would resign at once.

The B. & O. Engineers.

BALTIMORE, December 30.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad officials here will not speak of a probable strike of the locomotive engineers on the Pittsburg Division of that road except to give no credit to it. Vice-President Spencer, who has charge of that department, is in New York.

VOSSEN CONFESSES.

One of the Train Wreckers Makes a Clean Breast of the Affair.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., December 30.—In Hamilton's trial at Wyandotte, this morning, William Vossen, one of the accused, made a clean breast of it, swearing to the circumstances of the wrecking of the train as they have been published hitherto in the newspapers. He testified that Lloyd pulled the spikes, aided by Newport, while Hamilton, Vossen and others stood guard.

Fair Grounds' Meeting.

The Board of Directors of the St. Louis Fair Association held a special meeting this afternoon. It was expected that Capt. C. W. Bellairs of the Republican would be elected to the position of Secretary, but the meeting, after electing Arthur Uhl Secretary pro tem., decided to postpone the election until the first Saturday in January, when Capt. Bellairs will probably be chosen.

City Hall Notes.

Delegate Schoenbeck showed Mr. J. T. Fox of Pittsburg, through the Hall to-day.

R. McArthur, who was taken from the Hotel Brown by the police last night, was transferred to the Insane Asylum this afternoon.

To-day eight deaths by diphtheria were registered at the Health Department to-day.

The annual mortality report for this city for the year will be completed to-morrow.

Burglars at Work.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KROKUK, Io., December 30.—Burglars entered the residence of Lindsley Merrill, at 1 o'clock this morning stealing a gold watch chain and charm. The residence of J. H. Braidwood was entered, but nothing taken, as the family was aroused and the robbers frightened away.

New Warrants.

West Read is charged in a warrant with stealing a pair of shoes from Mat Baley.

W. L. Read is accused of assaulting Charles Rose.

William L. Hoe is accused of selling lottery tickets.

Burke Elected President.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad directors, at their meeting to-day elected Stevenson Burke president. Mr. Burke has been acting as manager of the road since the death of President Devereux. The statement of business for the year shows a surplus over all charges of $105,000 against a deficit of $363,000 last year.

Railroad Dividends.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The Directors of the Lake Shore Railroad have just declared a dividend of 2 per cent. The Directors of the Michigan Central also declare a dividend of 2 per cent.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The Directors of the Canada Southern have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent.

THE Gutting assault case has assumed a still more horrible phase than the facts first discovered intimated. Drs. Luedeking and Dietz this morning attempted to examine Maner and Cunningham, the accused men, for the purpose of discovering if either of them had a loathsome contagious disease, from which the woman is believed to be suffering, but which her condition will not admit of proving. Cunningham refused to submit to examination but Circuit Attorney Clover says he is determined to have it made either by force or strategy.

AN entertainment will be given by the Oneida Club next Tuesday evening.

HOT SHOT.

Judges Brewer and Treat Pepper Their Brother Gresham.

A Dignified Roasting of the Chicago Circuit Judge.

Brewer on the Management of the Wabash Under Humphreys and Tutt—Orders for the Future Independent Operation of the East and West Lines—Branch Roads East of the Mississippi to be Abandoned—Purchasing Committee to Pay in $1,000,000 and Take the Road.

In anticipation of an important expression in the Wabash case, and a few caustic remarks from Judges Brewer and Treat on Judge Gresham's somewhat famous decision, the United States Circuit Court was occupied this morning with prominent attorneys and railroad officials. Among those present were J. F. How, Solon Humphreys, Thomas E. Tutt, Gen. F. H. Hubbard, A. A. Talmage, Wells H. Blodgett, E. T. Allen, John Phillips, H. L. Priest, Wm. Carr, J. H. Dickson, Hiram Grover, F. N. Judson, D. H. Shields, J. W. Noble. Newton Crane, Henry Kent, Jos. Taussig. J. D. McKeighan, W. H. Lee, E. W. Pattison and Jos. F. Joy.

JUDGE BREWER,

without any preliminary wait, opened on the subject, and as he has always been conservative in his expression, though always firm, he exceeded expectation in the sensationalism of his position on Judge Gresham's order. He said:

"During the last two days we have received a petition from the receivers of this court, reporting to us the action taken by the Circuit Court of the Seventh Circuit and asking instructions from this court as to their action. We have also received the application of the Purchasing Committee, with their suggestions in the form of an order which they desire."

The application contained a review of the action of the Purchasing Committee references to the proceedings in the Illinois courts, both in the Northern and Southern districts, and closed with the following prayer:

"Wherefore your petitioners pray that this Court will direct that all the property purchased as by them aforesaid be turned over and delivered to them, and that this Court will prescribe the terms in compliacen with which your petitioners may receive possession of said property, and will fix the time within which your petitioners may exercise a discretion to receive possession under the terms of their said contract and to comply with such orders as this Court and the Courts having auxiliary jurisdiction may make.

J. F. JOY,
"O. D. ASHLEY,
"THOS. H. HUBBARD,
"EDGAR T. WELLS."

"I may be pardoned," continued Judge Brewer, "if preliminary to a formal statement of the orders that will be entered, I refer to some matters in the history of this litigation. The Wabash road was a system of railroad running through several States and the jurisdiction of several courts. One general mortgage covered the entire property and there were underlying mortgages upon several local lines which had entered into and had become a part of the Wabash system. Foreclosure proceedings were begun in this court as the court of primary jurisdiction, and receivers were appointed by this court. Of the propriety of the foreclosure proceeding in one court operating on the entire property running through several States, the validity of the sale under such proceeding and the completeness of a title under such sale there can now be no doubt. In Miller vs. Dowes, 94 U. S., p. 444, this question was fully discussed.

"In the early history of this foreclosure proceeding it became necessary that not merely should foreclosure proceedings be conducted in the one circuit, but, to avoid all question of title, ancillary proceedings should be conducted in courts of concurrent jurisdiction. And to guard against local suits, preserve the property from dismemberment, the custom has been for receivers appointed in the court of primary jurisdiction to be also appointed by the court of ancillary jurisdiction. That was the proceeding in this case.

"Messrs. Humphrey and Tutt were two and a half years ago appointed receivers by this Court. Their appointment was confirmed in every auxiliary court and they have partaken in such administration as we have directed. So far as concerns the receivers themselves it is fair to them to say that Mr. Humphreys was suggested by not only the mortgagees but the mortgagors of the General Mortgage and indorsed by the trustees of many underlying mortgages. He was probably suggested on account of his long experience and his intimate knowledge of the affairs of this road. The other gentleman was named by this court with the thought it would be for the best interests of the property to have a local receiver sharing in the administration of it. He was chosen on account of his distinguished business capacity. Their administration has been so successful that in two and a half years that not only has there been no challenge in this court of primary jurisdiction, but there has been no suggestion of any impropriety in their management. There are records existing to show that in 1883, the year before the appointment of the receivers, the expenses of the road were (leaving out the odd cents), $4,715 per mile, and the earnings $3,226; in 1884 (five months of which the company operated the road and seven months the receivers operated it) the earnings were $4,650 and the expenses $3,895 per mile; in 1885, during which year the receivers operated the road, the earnings per mile were $4,738 and the expenses $3,995; and in ten months of this year the earnings have been $5,296 per mile, and the expenses $3,907. When, in addition to that, it is borne in mind that the road was in very unsafe condition, and that $914,089 were expended in placing steel rails on the road and $1,303,000 in the reconstruction of bridges, and that they now have the road in nearly its entire extent in the best possible condition, I think it safe to say that results attest

THE WISDOM OF THEIR APPOINTMENT,

and that such results deserve from any unbiased mind commendation rather than blame.

"As appears from certified copies of orders presented to us the Circuit Court of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, disregarding the comity that has heretofore existed between Federal courts, has removed these receivers and has appointed a distinguished citizen of the State of Michigan as their successor for the lines within the jurisdiction of that court. I say in disregard of the comity which has existed between courts of different circuits for the protection of local liens, there can be no time extending through States without there exists in those States local liens by mortgages or otherwise, and in the foreclosure of these liens proceedings may be instituted independently. That court is of equal jurisdiction, of equal power and rank with this court and it (this court) disclaims any intent of questioning, reviewing or criticising the action of that court.

THE PRACTICAL QUESTION

that now comes before us is what is now to be done? The duty of this court is to see that the property left in the hands of the receivers of this court fully protected. The power of foreclosing the general mortgage, the power of apportioning the receivers' certificates remains with this court. And, under the circumstances, jurisdiction of the property must be retained in this court. In the decree for the sale which was entered there was no attempt at the foreclosure of the underlying mortgages. It was a decree of sale under a junior mortgage subject to the underlying mortgages. The purchasers took the property subject to those obligations, but did not assume them. It was provided, however, in the decree, that the purchasers at such sale should take the property, subject to the condition of paying all the receivers' certificates outstanding and all the receivers' debts. They had full notice of the existence of these certificates. The sale has been made and the deed for the property given. As provided by the decree the possession is still in the receivers and is to be held by them until these court obligations are paid or such security for their payment be given as the court would approve. We are well aware that in the management of so vast a property some time must be taken in the arrangement of details, and whereas as yet there has been no order entered by this court as to the time when the purchasers shall pay these obligations and take the property we think time enough has been given for the perfection of the reorganization, and the time is now come when the Court shall demand the payment of these obligations or the giving of the approved security and the taking of the property by the purchasers.

"With these preliminary remarks I shall read some

ORDERS THAT HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED

to us.

"1. The receivers will relinquish all the roads east of the Mississippi to Receiver Cooley, appointed to have charge of them under the order of Seventh Circuit Court. We understand there are lines east of the Mississippi that are not within the terms of that order—roads that begin nowhere and end nowhere. It also appears from the receivers report that every one of such roads, with one exception, I think, have been operated at a loss. It would be folly for these receivers then, having no control of the main lines, to continue the operation of these branches and incur still further losses. So the order will be that they will cease to operate all lines east of the Mississippi whose earnings shall be less than expenses unless within thirty days they are given a guaranty against loss in the operation of such lines.

"Further they will deliver to Receiver Cooley all books of account of such roads. They will, however, retain possession of all general books of account, but will give Judge Cooley every facility for their examination.

"5. The receivers will retain possession of all moneys now in their hands or may hereafter come into their hands from the earnings of the roads remaining under their management or from the Purchasing Committee subject to the orders of this court.

"6. They

WILL SURRENDER TO RECEIVER COOLEY

all the rolling stock covered by the mortgages on the lines surrendered, and they will report all disputes with such receiver respecting apportionments of rolling stock to this court.

"7. The operation of the lines remaining under the control of these receivers will be independent of the operation of lines east of the river, and they will make the best arrangements with Receiver Cooley and all other parties for transfer of business that are possible.

"8. The officers and employes of the lines operated by these receivers will confine themselves to their service. The object of this order is to make the operations of the lines east and west entirely separate and independent.

"9. There will be no dismissal in this case of any parties, choses in action or jurisdiction of parties or property now in this court.

"The receivers will report separately as heretofore the earnings and expenses of lines in their charge up to December 31.

"10. It appears from the statement furnished us by the master that there are now $750,000 outstanding receivers certificates. We think, therefore, the Purchasing Committee should be directed to pay into the registry of this court within sixty days $1,000,000 in cash or receiver's certificates, and give bond to comply with all the orders of this court. Then to take the possession of the road subject to all further orders of this court. That is all I have to say."

JUDGE TREAT,

in a portentious manner, straightened himself at this and the bar shifted itself in anticipation of still harder words. But the Judge began by a statement of the circumstances surrounding the application for the foreclosure of the mortgage filed by the Wabash corporation itself. The appointment of receivers under such a petition had been criticised in the public press and by attorneys. He wished to say that when the application was made he read what Judge Shipman had to say on that subject, and came to the conclusion that he was right. Since that time the United States Supreme Court has indorsed Judge Shipman's views, and now any person who wishes to dispute the point can settle it with the Supreme Court. He then told briefly of the appointment in Indiana of a receiver for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad in 1876 and concurrence in that appointment by his own and the Ohio courts. Judge Gresham was then District Judge in Indiana, but Judge Treat did not say so. He did say, however, that the court in which the receiver was appointed was a part of the Seventh Circuit. "I have frequently asked attorneys in this court," he remarked, "if the accounts of that receivership had ever been settled, and although the receiver has been discharged I have been told those accounts are still unsettled. This court might have enforced settlement, but believed that authority belonged of propriety to the court of primary jurisdiction. That shows, however, that court is less exacting than this.

"It has been said I refused to appoint receivers for the Wabash when application was made to me. That is

BOTH TRUE AND FALSE.

"My jurisdiction is limited to this district, and I believed that the appointment should be made by the Circuit judge whose jurisdiction embraced a much larger portion of the railroad system over which the receivers would have control."

He reviewed the necessities for the appointment of such receivers, and in his own language stated points made by Judge Brewer respecting such appointments and added this, that "while this Court ordered its receivers to relinquish possession of certain lines, the property must still remain in the jurisdiction of this court subject to all the obligations put upon it or to be put upon it by this court.

The orders suggested by the court as prepared by the attorneys in their proper form will be examined by Judges Brewer and Treat and entered on the record as of to-day.

The lines east of the river, the operation of which will be abandoned under the order printed above, unless the receivers are guaranteed against loss, are the following: Eel River Railroad. Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, Attica, Covington & Southern Railroad, Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, Pike County Railroad, Champaign & Southeastern Railroad and the Madison County Railroad.

NO ROLLING STOCK.

The rolling stock ordered to be turned over to Judge Cooley will not be sufficient to operate the roads he will have control of as most of that covered by the mortgages on the lines east of the river has long ago been worn out or so diverted that it cannot now be recovered. There will be a very warm fight growing out of this fact.

CRUSHED UNDER THE WHEELS.

A Young Italian Girl Killed by an Elevated Railroad Train.

NEW YORK, December 30.—A young Italian girl was killed to-day by falling in front of a Third avenue elevated train. Her name was Peppina Latorre, aged 18 years. The accident occurred at the Eighty-ninth street station. The girl, with a sister, worked in a tailor shop in Houston street. The sister is named Celestini, 15 years of age. Both were very lively, and well known to the train men from their daily train trips to work. The two girls were waiting for a train, and were chatting merrily as a train came up. Celestini made a remark and Peppina, turning suddenly to reply, lost her balance, slipped over the side of the platform and fell backward across the down track. The engine was but fifteen feet away. Engineer Merrill did not see her, but heard her wild scream and reversed his engine with a desperate jerk. Screams of terror and anguish came from the sister and all who saw it. Several ran to aid the hapless girl, but too late, no human power could help her. The poor girl struggled pitifully on the ice-covered boards, making a desperate attempt to arise. She raised her hands beseechingly towards the, horror-stricken spectators. The hands were the next moment beaten down by the locomotive, and her groans were faintly heard as the iron wheels mercilessly crushed out her life. The engine stopped when the front wheels and the forward driving wheels had passed clear over her body. The girl's head was almost crushed to a jelly, protruded on one side, and a part of her dress on the other side of the track. Wedged in between the driving-wheels the body could not be recovered without raising the engine. A telegram was sent to the repair yards and a wrecking train was sent down with jack-screws. After half an hour's work the engine was raised enough to draw out the body. The track, in the mean time, was black with trains for over two miles to the terminus. Enormous crowds collected at the station and choked the platform, stopping all work. The police cleared the station. When the body was taken out it was found that the neck was nearly severed, one leg broken, and the body ripped open. The remains were removed to a police station. No blame is attached to the company, as the tracks were coated with ice, causing the wheels to slip.

BEFORE JUDGE NOONAN.

A Number of Important Cases Disposed of This Morning.

In the Court of Criminal Correction to-day Joseph Kelly had a preliminary examination on a charge of stealing two overcoats, a watch, chain, locket and cigar case, all valued at $50, from George Sippel of 718 Market street, and was held for the Grand-jury in the sum of $800.

Henry Brown was sentenced to nine months in the Work-house for stealing $6 from Mat McKay.

Lucinda Thompson received six months at the Work-house for stealing a $5 pair of gold sleeve buttons from W. T. Elder.

Joseph Fry pleaded guilty to stealing a revolver, valued at $10, from George N. Vail, and was sent to the Work-house for three months.

Fleming Taylor, who stole R. Postereo's overcoat, was given a three-months sentence at the Work-house.

Joe Roggenbrod alias Rucky, charged with seducing Emma Roth of 1506 South Third street, married her, and a nolle prosequi was entered in the charge against him.

The case of William James, charged with stealing a pair of gloves valued at 65 cents, from Emil Waldmeyer, was dismissed for want of prosecution.

Edward O'Brien was sent to the Work-house for three months for stealing two coats, valued at $19, from Anthony Kohn.

Michael Hagan, one of the boys who broke a window in the store of Louis Hake & Son, No. 816 North Fourth street, and stole five hams, was allowed to plead guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to four months in the Work-house. Burglary and larceny was the charge.

Small Stealings.

Quite an extensive "supper sneak" was made last evening. While the family of John Hoffman of 1141/4 South Fourteenth street were at supper, at 5:30 o'clock, a sneak thief entered the house through a rear window and stole $145 in gold, a broadcloth suit, a revolver, two plain gold rings and a locket.

Yesterday afternoon the residence of John Renchnler, rear of 1410 North Tenth street, was entered and a pocket-book containing $20, a breastpin and gold-plated necklace stolen.

A lady's silver watch valued at $10 was stolen from Florian Kurtzel's kitchen, No. 2834 Second Carondelet avenue.

Belleville.

Marriage licenses were issued to-day to Daniel Kane and Mary O'Connell of Kansas City and H.E.De Baldovert and Annie Voss of St. Louis.

Mr. George Taylor, grocer, made an assignment yesterday afternoon for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. George Rebhan is the assignee. The liabilities are $1,200; assets, $900. Mr. Taylor's misfortune is due to giving credit, as the amount due him would cover his liabitities if he could collect them.

A warrant was sworn out by H. Schloeman before Squire Guentz yesterday for the arrest of John Knapp on a charge of threatening to brain him with an ax. Knapp was arrested, but gave bond and was released. The case will come up to-morrow for a hearing. Both parties are farmers who live on Turkey Hill.

Branch No. 2 of the Catholic Knights of Illinois was organized last night at St. Agnes' Orphan Asylum with thirty members. The following officers were elected: W. Bruchter, President; Peter Weis, Vice-President; Emil Miller, Recording Secretary; John Walter, Financial Secretary, and Rev. Benno, Spiritual Director.

Badly Gutted.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KEOKUK, Io., December 30.—At 2 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the building owned by H. Scott Howell, No. 18 North Fifth street. The building was occupied as offices. Dr. Maxwell's library and valuable surgical instruments, also L. E. Williams' library were destroyed. The damage to the building was $800, covered by insurance of $3,000 in the Hartford.

To Make a Clean Job of It, D. Crawford & Co

WILL TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW SELL THE WHOLE OF THEIR

FANCY TOYS on the SECOND FLOOR at JUST HALF-PRICE

The prices at which they were sold up to the present time are all marked in PLAIN, HONEST FIGURES. Divide by two and you get exactly ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH for every FIFTY CENTS expended.

BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN AVENUE

THE CABINET CRISIS.

LORD HARTINGTON DECLINES TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE CABINET.

Probability that Churchill Will Return to His Position—Chamberlain's Attitude—Reported Alliance Between Russia and Germany—The Elections in Canada—Foreign News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, December 30.—It appears certain that Salisbury will remain Prime Minister. Taking all circumstances into account the most probable outcome will be Churchill's return to the Ministry on some basis of action, which will practically be a triumph for himself. Chamberlain's attitude is entirely uncertain, many conflicting rumors being in circulation. I am able to add a few particulars. The budget upon which Randolph resigned was bold and comprehensive. Churchill worked at it with greater energy than any chancellor since Gladstone. He has made the lives of the Treasury officials a burden for some time past. The central feature of the proposed budget was his flat refusal to stop an anticipated deficit of three million pounds by the old expedient of adding two pence to the income tax. The revenue returns show that, although there are signs of returning prosperity, the exchequer receipts will show

A DEFICIT OF AT LEAST £2,000,000.

Churchill first determined that he would cut down the two great spending departments. Owing to the increase of shipbuilding for the navy, and because the War Department had been drained of guns and ammunition, a large supplementary vote would be necessary to refill the magazines. This vote Churchill proposed to reduce by £750,000 by stopping the defense ports and coaling stations. He proposed to save £400,000 altogether in the dock and navy estimates, and proposed to further reduce the duties on tea and tobacco, and reduce the income tax by a penny, and levy a considerable number of new taxes, the details of which are a profound secret. Salisbury opposed this budget from the first. Churchill saw his position hopeless and resigned. I may add that he said privately to a friend that he would have resigned in any case, finding himself so much at loggerheads with old Toryism, taking an occasion for resignation from a department with which he happened to be connected. The Tory rank and file are gradually rallying round Churchill. Should anybody but Salisbury be proposed for Prime Minister Churchill would find himself at the head of the majority of the Conservative party.

England.

CHAMBERLAIN'S DENIAL.

LONDON, December 30.—Mr. Parnell has returned to the seaside without having intimated when he will visit Dublin.

The Chronicle says that Mr. Chamberlain emphatically denies the report that he is in favor of Lord Hartington joining the Cabinet.

LIBERAL BANQUETS.

Banquets were given by Liberals throughout the country last night in honor of Mr. Gladstone's birthday. Mr. Gladstone returns thanks through the press for the many congratulations which he has received, to which he says it is impossible for him to reply personally.

ANOTHER DIVORCE SCANDAL.

Rumors are current that another divorce suit will shortly be commenced which will eclipse the Campbell suit in scandalous revelations.

HARTINGTON DECLINES.

Lord Hartington has declined to become a member of the Government.

Ireland.

JOHN DILLON'S BAIL.

DUBLIN, December 30.—John Dillon today deposited the £1,000 bail required by the recent decision against him for agitating the plan of campaign. Joseph E. Kenney, member of Parliament for South Cork, and Joseph G. Biggar, member for West Caven, became sureties for Mr. Dillon in the sum of £1,000 each.

France.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

PARIS, December 30.—In consequence of the canards published about the Czar, which have caused great annoyance in St. Petersburg, M. Florens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will move in the Chamber of Deputies that a clause be added to the French press laws providing for the punishment of such offenses on complaint of the embassador from the aggrieved Government.

ONLY A CHIMERA.

LONDON, December 30.—The Paris correspondent of the Times affirms that he has information from an undoubted source that Russia and Germany signed a direct alliance a fortnight ago. "The Czar," adds the correspondent, "was decided in taking this course by the attitude manifested towards Russia by Count Kalnoky, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the expectation that M. Floquet would be made Prime Minister of France."

"This shows," concludes the correspondent, "that the reported alliance between Russia and France was but a chimera."

Germany.

THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, December 30.—The Reichstag will meet on the 4th of January, the Army Bill Committee on the 5th and the Landtag on the 12th.

SETTLING IN QUEENSLAND.

The Cologne Gazette advocates the founding of a large settlement of Germans in Queensland in view of the eventual separation of that colony from England and its annexation to Germany. Such a movement, says the Gazette, is necessary to counteract the tendency of Australia to become possessed of the whole of the South Seas.

The Dominion.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

OTTAWA, Ont., December 30.—Scarcely a member of Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet could be found yesterday. The greatest excitement prevailed here all day over the result of the elections in the Province of Ontario. Upon this contest depended the fate of Sir John Macdonald's Administration at the approaching Federal election, and he, with four members of his cabinet threw his whole strength into the fight, stumping the province for the past two months in the interest of Meredith, the leader of the opposition, thus identifying Federal with provincial politics. The result has been that, instead of defeating the Liberal Government of Mowatt, it has strengthened his majority 58 per cent, according to the latest returns, which gives Mowatt sixty and Meredith thirty. This means defeat for Sir John. The prospect now is that the Dominion elections will be put off to the very latest moment, probably to next September.

THE HOKE CASE.

MONTREAL, December 30.—Counsel for Hoke, the Peoria (Ill.) defaulter committed for extradition, was yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-day.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Convention of County School Commissioners—New Corporations—Political.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., December 30.—The second annual session of the School Commissioners of Missouri commenced to-day in the Senate Chamber, State Superintendent Coleman presiding. Among the members present are Messrs. Davison of Harrison, Fesler of Gentry, Moore of Scott, Orey of Maniteau, Parks of Morgan, Hall of Boone, Goss of Audrain, Martin of Vernon, Phil Arnold of Jasper, Lampkin of Henry, Gilchrist of Livingston, Summers of Cole and others. The session will continue for two days and it is highly probable that the association will agree upon recommending several important changes in the present school law.

The following corporations filed articles today: The Exchange Bank of Platte City, capital, $10,000; the Cape Girardeau Transportation Company, St. Louis, capital, $100,000; Jones Bank, Montgomery, capital, $10,000; the H. O. Pope Produce Company, St. Louis, capital, $10,000.

Col. W. M. Dunn of Shelbyville, candidate for door-keeper of the House, is in the city looking after his canvass.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The President's Condition Greatly Improved—A Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30.—The President's health is improving daily. He sat in his private room this morning and busied himself with some matters of legislation and executive papers. In the afternoon a Cabinet meeting was held, during which the President occupied an easy chair. Col. Lamont has no doubt of the President's ability to hold the usual New Year's reception, and says that it is his desire to attend Gen. Logan's funeral tomorrow if the weather is propitious and his ailment does not increase in severity.

A New National Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30.—The United States National Bank of Atchison, Kan., has been authorized to begin business with a capital of $250,000.

Illinois Corporations.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., December 30.—The Secretary of State to-day issued licenses of incorporation to the following companies: The Cape Girardeau & Grand Tower Railway Company, principal office at East Cape Girardeau; Alexander Company, capital stock $800,000; incorporators, Wm. Brown of St. Louis, Louis Houck, Thomas J. Wheeler and George Barringer of Cape Girardeau, Mo.; James F. Brooks of Jackson, Mo., and Alfred Lence of Willard's Landing, Ill. It is proposed to construct a railroad from East Cape Girardeau to Grand Tower, passing through the counties of Alexander, Union and Jackson. The Fair Play mining and manufacturing Company of Illinois, at Edwardsville; capital stock, $1,250,000; incorporators, Frank McCambridge, Frederick Kohl, Henry C. Gerke, William H. Jones, F. G. Neidringhaus, J. K. Cummings and Gustavus Sessinghaus.

Investigating Mr. Thomas.

Charles Thomas, the "intelligence" office keeper, who is referred to in an article in another column headed "After Pauline," and whose office is at 1416 Chestnut street, and Rudolph Koehler, his clerk, were brought to the Four Courts shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. They have not yet been placed under formal arrest, but are there for the purpose of investigation. The women have been sent for, and if a warrant can be issued against the men on their statements, it will be. Koehler was up once before on the same charge some time ago when he kept an intelligence office here.

Abandoned His Wife.

To-day a warrant was issued against James H. Hewitt of 3128 Pine street, treasurer of Pope's Theater, charging him with abandoning his wife Emma of 2828 Morgan street, and his children, Leroy and Eddie. July 1 is given as the date of the alleged abandonment.

The Bridal Bulletin.

Name and Age.	Residence.
Abraham Cohn, 21	519 Franklin av
Lena Jarvitz, 21	Sixth and Franklin av
Chas. B. Moressett, 23	11th and Filmore sts
Laura Tebeau, 19	Virginia and Filmore sts
Jacob Rehg, 29	1421 Benton st
Minnie Ziegeler, 42	1923 Wright st
Jno. A. Witthaus, 25	1822 Walnut st
Annie Schnebelin, 21	Mascoutah st
Ferdinand D. Blaesi, 25	1900 N. Fifteenth st
Katie Zimmerman, 21	1900 N. Fifteenth st
Jacob Payne, 30	Rinkelville, Mo
Bridget Harey, 20	715 O'Fallon st
Wm. Myers, 28	2301 Chouteau av.
Kate Fennel, 21	1616 Dolman st
Sanford H. Andrew, 25	Dubuque
Kate Deane, 22	2944 Sheridan av
Henry Fryson, 34	1316 Lucas av
Leona Welsh, 28	1613 Lucas av
Chas. Brandt	Washington, Mo
Minnie Mayer	Campbelltown, Mo
Frank Raeder, 23	719 Gates st
Ernestine Hemberger, 18	800 O'Fallon st
Samuel Webster, 24	Lowell
Mary Anderson, 22	Lowell
Henry Schlueter, 23	2511 Benton st
Emma Bentzenger, 23	2315 University st

PURE 18-KT. gold wedding rings at Wedding invitations, the finest at *Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Cor. 4th & Locust.*

Miss Adella Ghio will spend New Year's Day at home, and will leave Sunday evening for Kansas City.

A NEW BRIDGE.

THE UNITED STATES BOARD OF ENGINEERS SAY ST. LOUIS NEEDS ONE.

Hearing of Arguments for a Draw and Against It—The Merchants and River Men Differ Only on That Point—The Estimates of Its Cost—Testimony Before the Commission—The Hearing Finished.

At 10 o'clock this morning, the time to which the Board of Engineers appointed by the War Department in the matter of hearing the arguments pro and con for a new bridge adjourned yesterday, there were present only the members of the Commission. They occupied the time in reading the minutes of preceding day's business. About 10:15 the gentlemen interested in the matter began to arrive. The right of Maj. Miller's office, which side has been tacitly allotted to the opposition, held Capt. Stout of the Knapp, Stout Lumber Company, Captains H. C. Haarstick, W. R. Slocumb, P. Kerns, Rogers and others. Capt. Isaac Moson came later and joined the fraternity. The nucleus of the liberals, who occupied the left, was Capt. Wm. G. Clark, the first to arrive, Capt. Schulenburg sat with the left. At 10:30 Mayor Francis arrived with a retinue, in which were Col., Flad, Commissioner of Public Improvements; Maj. Rainwater, E. F. Kelly, S. W. Cobb, Alex Smith, E. O. Stanard, Phil Shirmer, Grif. Prather, E. C. Simmons, L. W. Buschmann, and others.

In opening the meeting Col. Abbott said that Col. Flad had been invited to be present to give certain information.

COL. FLAD

said that he had made boring for rock when locating the new Water-works and thought the depth at which rock could be found would vary from 80 to 120 feet. In speaking of the cost he said that the difference in cost in piers for the high and low bridge would be very little, as even in building a low bridge it was in his opinion advisable to have long spans and few piers rather than short spans and many piers. This would require the piers to have rock foundation any way. The difference in cost would, therefore, be in the height of the masonry above the water and the expense of approach to overcome the grade. The difference in the cost of the approach would be about $150,000 for each side. The high bridge on the other hand would save the cost of the draw. In short the expense of the high bridge would exceed the cost of the low one about 10 per cent. From his investigation he decidedly thought that a high bridge was the preferable, even from the standpoint of the interest of the projectors. In the rough estimate made by him for the cost of high bridge, with three 500-foot spans, he placed it at about $1,270,000, and it might go to one million and a half.

In another estimate intended to cover the cost fully, he had placed the cost of the high bridge at $2,000,000 and the low one at $1,800,000. This amount he felt could be reduced perhaps one-third. The bridge figured upon was to have a double track. An estimate for a two-span bridge of 762 foot spans had been placed at $2,200,000. These estimates were rough. He had submitted his estimates to two competent engineers; one had thought the cost was covered, the other believed it would exceed the figures 20 per cent.

In answer to questions by Capt. Ruffner of the board, Col. Flad said that engineering had progressed since the present bridge was built, and bridge building was considerably cheaper.

In the matter of connecting Mill Creek Valley with the bridge Col. Flad said the difference in cost between the two bridges would be very light. The high bridge would come out about on the level of the Wabash tracks on this side.

Col. Fladd was questioned by Mayor Francis and said that he thought the commercial interests of St. Louis needed another bridge. He thought the difference in the height of the two bridges proposed would be forty feet.

Quite an interesting bit of cross-examination occurred between the Mayor as interrogator and Col. Fladd as witness; the Mayor endeavoring to show that the cost of transportation was much greater, because of the grade to be overcome in reaching the high bridge, and Col. Fladd contending that while there was a theoretical difference in the cost there was practically none, as an engine that could pull a train on any road coming into St. Louis could also overcome the grade of a high bridge, which would only be fifty-two feet to the mile.

MAJ. RAINWATER

endeavored to show by questioning Col. Fladd that estimates some times misled because the colonel had been one of the engineers of the present bridge, the estimated cost of which had been three millions, while the actual cost was about six millions in money. Col. Fladd explained this difference. In discussing the Colonel's position the gentlemen gathered about a table on which was spread a large map of the river, and a general talk ensued in which Messrs. Clark, Francis, Rainwater, Fladd and the members of the board participated.

Major Rainwater read and submitted a letter from Col. E. L. Corthell, an engineer, stating that the cost of a low bridge would be $1,500,000, and that a high bridge would cost fully 50 per cent more.

At the conclusion of Col. Fladd's remarks the Mayor called upon some of the merchants present to express their views upon the necessity for a new bridge. Messrs. David Nicholson, Thos. Booth, John T. Davis, John R. Holmes and E. O. Stanard expressed the crying need of a new bridge, and the opinion that if money could not be raised to build a high bridge it would be advisable and necessary for the business interest of the city to build a low bridge, even with such restrictions upon the navigation of the river as that might inflict. Most of the gentlemen stated themselves emphatically in a few words. Mr. Stanard spoke at considerable length and very enthusiastically in favor of leaving the question of high or low bridge to the incorporators and dwelt at length upon the tax imposed upon St. Louis by the present bridge, the arbitrary rate of which was paying 5 per cent on $17,000,000.

Capt. Haarstick spoke against the low bridge and stated that the entire opposition were in favor of a high bridge. He read a resolution opposing the building of a low bridge passed by the Merchant's Exchange Committee on River Improvements during the last session of Congress. This was submitted in evidence. Mr. Haarstick pointed out the danger of the move as a precedent calculated to make other cities ask for a similar privilege of obstruction. The increased expense of breaking a tow to run through a draw was also pointed out.

CAPT. JOHN A. SCUDDER

said that the Eads bridge shut out the Anchor Line boats from going above the bridge as completely as if it were but ten feet high. In his opinion no bridge should be built that did not have a draw next to the shore which gave absolute safety. If there had been a draw in the Eads bridge there were many occasions on which the Anchor Line boats would have gone above the bridge. In the case of the grain trade Capt. Scudder said that he could not reach the elevators above the bridge while Capt. Haarstick's barges got there. Mr. E. C. Simmons who was introduced as the President of the largest hardware company in the United States spoke of the infliction of the present bridge arbitrary. His illustration called for the remark from Col. Miller of the Commission that when he came here from Cincinnati while the freight on his household goods had been $3 to East St. Louis the bridge charge had been $5.

Mr. N. C. Chapman summed up the evidence given and called the board's attention to the fact that they were sitting simply upon the question of the character of a bridge and not its need or the respectability of the gentlemen who advocated the measure. He admitted they were good men if they would say nothing more about it. He reviewed the difference of expense in the two structures proposed, and submitted that it was not sufficient to warrant an obstruction of navigation.

MR. J. K. CUMMINGS

spoke in favor of putting a clause in the bill fixing the toll, as he feared the bridge would pool with the old one. He advocated a low bridge placed at North Market street.

Mr. Huse of Huse, Loomis & Co. took the other side of the question. He was in favor of a new bridge, as his firm shipped between 2,000 and 3,000 cars of ice a year over the Eads' bridge. He told of an accident to a boat belonging to his company at the Hannibal bridge in which the boat, her tow and thirteen lives were lost. He thought a shore draw was impossible below the mouth of the Missouri River and said it would completely ruin his business.

F. L. Johnson Secretary of the St. Louis & St. Paul Packet Company said that of the many bridges in the Upper Mississippi there were only four at which they had not lost either a boat or barge.

MR. SCHULENBURG

of Schulenburg & Boeckeler spoke in favor of the bridge. He said he went through sixteen low bridges in bringing his lumber down the river and would willingly go through another for the benefit the low bridge rates would be to the city, and to his business.

Capt. Slocumb was heard in the interest of the opposition.

At the conclusion of the testimony the commission adjourned the hearing. Col. Abbott said that there was no doubt in the minds of the board that St. Louis needed another bridge. On the other point their decision was reserved.

MATTERS IN COURT.

The Circuit Judges Consulting on Appointments—Legal Doings To-Day.

The Circuit Judges will adjourn to-morrow afternoon until next Monday morning. Judge Thayer will sit to-morrow morning in Court No. 5. The Circuit Judges have met daily during the week for private consultation in matters requiring their approval in general terms—appointments of the Sheriff and Circuit Clerk, etc. The Anheuser-Busch switch case, involving the question of an appeal operating as a supersedeas, is still under joint consideration by the court.

In the divorce case of Robert Niesen against Dora Niesen, Judge Dillon to-day sustained the motion of the wife for alimony and allowed $25 for counsel-fee and $15 per month pending the litigation.

The term report in the matter of the assignment of P. R. Lynch was filed to-day in Judge Barclay's Court.

In the matter of the assignment of J. Kathman the appraisement was filed in Court to-day and an order of sale to Brinkmann granted.

The demurrer in the Bulkley libel suit against the publishers of the Globe-Democrat was argued to-day before Judge Dillon and taken under advisement.

In the matter of the assignment of Archambeault & Cavanagh, an amended inventory was filed in Court to-day, together with the term report.

Judge Woerner will sit to-morrow in the Probate Court, and will then adjourn until the third of January, Monday next. After Monday adjournment will be taken until Monday the 10th prox.

A special report in the matter of the Wardwell Manufacturing Company was submitted to Judge Lubke to-day.

TO MEET AT ST. JOE.

The Colored Teachers Close Their Annual Convention To-Day.

The third day's session of the Colored Teachers' Convention at the Wesleyan Chapel was held to-day, and the convention has adjourned to meet next year at St. Joe, Mo. During the morning session Superintendent E. H. Long of the St. Louis Public Schools was introduced and addressed the association on the duties of teachers and advantages to be derived from the use of proper methods, etc., and the subject was discussed by W. H. Bell of Jefferson City and C. H. Tandy of St. Louis. A paper on country schools was then read by Mr. Bell after which Mr. Samuel Cupples was introduced and addressed the convention on the subject of manual training. Bishop Bowman followed Mr. Cupples in a few remarks on morality and education. Miss Cora Nero of Kansas City gave with great pathos, a recitation of "Ostler Joe," and was roundly applauded. The topic, "Is it practical to establish a teacher's bureau in the South-west," was opened by James Vena of St. Louis. The discussion of the topic, "Resolved that the race should retain its identity in school and church," occupied the attention of the convention during the afternoon.

CARONDELET JOTTINGS.

The Park Social Club will give its third annual ball to-morrow evening at the hall of the Germania Turnverein Association.

The members of the Carondelet Presbyterian Church will hold their annual Christmas festival this evening, at the Church on Michigan avenue and Bowen street.

Owing to the poor condition of the gas in this portion of the city, a meeting of the Citizens' Gas Company is called for next week. President John Krauss of the above company has written a letter to Mayor Francis, requesting him to pay some attention to this matter and also to Secretary Henry Scott of the Carondelet Gas Company requesting of him to furnish better gas or the consumers of gas will once more use lamps. Mr. Krauss was requested to write these letters by over a hundred citizens.

Albert Black alias Robert Primm, an ex-convict from Joliet, Ill., was arrested last night by Officer John Murphy for stealing. For the past four weeks numerous little thefts have been reported to the police, who in turn were requested to keep a sharp lookout for the marauder. About 6:45 o'clock last evening Murphy's attention was called to a suspicious-looking individual standing on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Upton street. When the officer approached Black ran off. It required three shots to bring him to a standstill. He was placed for safe-keeping in the calaboose. In the Police Court this morning Police Justice Von Gerichten fined Black $100 for petit larceny and $100 for resisting a police officer. He was sent to the Work-house. When searched in the Captain's office last night two hams, a side of meat and a pound of fruit, which he admitted he had stolen, was found on his person.

The Colorado Decree.

Counsel have not yet agreed upon the form of the decree in the matter involving the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad Company's right to the use of the Wabash tracks through Forest Park. The matter was further discussed in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon. The decree will probably be entered to-morrow.

THE LEGISLATURE.

JUDGE ELIJAH NORTON'S PROBABLE CANDIDACY AGAINST COCKRELL.

A Careful Estimate of the Strength of the Various Candidates—A Combination of Anti-Cockrell Democrats and Republicans Improbable—The Political Complexion of the General Assembly—Congressman Glover's Return—Local Political Gossip.

The session of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly will begin at 9 o'clock next Wednesday morning. After the two bodies, which compose the Legislature, have been organized and the Governor's message has been received, adjournment will probably be taken until the Monday of the following week, when the members of the different political parties will caucus for the nomination of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. F. M. Cockrell.

The Democrats have a majority of 30 over all opposition in the House, having a total of 85 votes as against 50 Republicans, 3 Independents and 2 United Labor. The Senate stands 24 Democrats, 8 Republicans, and 2 Greenback-Labor. On joint ballot the Democratic majority is 44.

The election of a United States Senator will be the interesting feature of the first two weeks of the session. The Democrats, if united, will have no difficulty in securing the selection of their candidate; but it is probable that an attempt will be made to divide the party on the caucus question for the purpose of defeating the nomination of Cockrell. Cockrell undoubtedly has a plurality over any other single candidate in the field. He has not, however, anything approaching a majority of the Democratic members pledged to his support, and it is not improbable that he may be defeated. Some of the anti-Cockrell members advise a combination with Republicans for the election of a Union Democrat; but the success of such a plan is seriously jeopardized by the unconquerable antipathy of the average unreconstructed back-country Democrat for anybody or anything tainted with what Hon. E. McGrath would term "radicalism." The opinion prevails among the best-posted anti-Cockrell Democratic members that Cockrell's defeat can only be accomplished by the nomination against him in caucus of a strong Democrat. They advise a square-out fight in the party before the nomination and union against the Republicans after the caucus adjourns. Cockrell's strength has been carefully estimated and is placed at not over 35 pledged votes. Sherwood's friends claim 15 votes for their man and Judge Carter and Congressman Burnes will probably have 10 votes between them. Mayor Francis, it is understood, will receive a complimentary vote on the first ballot, but will also Congressman John M. Glover, together the known opposition to Cockrell is fully as strong as his pledged support; but there are a sufficient number of unpledged and uncertain votes to break or make any candidate in the field.

The hope of the anti-Cockrell faction may be said to rest almost entirely upon Judge Norton of the State Supreme bench. He is generally conceded by politicians to be the only Democrat who has any chance of success against Cockrell in the caucus. The Judge has refrained from committing himself upon the subject of his candidacy and all statements about his being in the race are purely speculative. If Norton will permit the use of his name before the caucus he will give Cockrell a close contest. Should Norton decline to run the opposition to Cockrell will accomplish but little.

Mr. Glover Returns.

Hon. John M. Glover arrived from Washington, D. C., last night. To a POST-DISPATCH reporter who met him at the Southern this morning Mr. Glover said: "I have had a number of conferences with the President during the last few days and feel safe in saying that the President has been convinced of the thorough unworthiness of the present Surveyor of the Port at this place. I told the President that it was a remarkable verification of my opinion of Lancaster that in the very first large contract under him, he should be caught in an unenviable position. A few days will see the end of him."

"Local politics will undergo great changes," said Mr. Glover, "within the next two years. Butler will never carry his ward again and it will be a blessing to the people and the party to get rid of his reign as a political boss. Maffitt was beaten to death in the last primaries and to save themselves the crowd ejected the watchers inside the polls and acted in a shameful way. The next time there is an election the 'gang' will be beaten again, and if the same tactics are attempted there will be trouble. Butler and Maffitt sleep in the same bed, politically, although the public don't know it, generally, and the one is about as bad as the other."

"The President is not very sick. When I saw him two days ago his eyes were bright and his skin clear. He looked anything but a sick man. Congress will do a great deal after recess. It has already made a good record for the session. The Morrison bill will hardly come up again. It is hopeless, I think, to expect to pass it. My vote was not an approval of the bill, but, being pledged to revision, I voted necessarily to take up the subject. There were dozens of members who voted to take up the bill who would not have voted to pass it as it stood."

The Glover-Frank Contest.

Mr. Nathan Frank stated this morning that he would serve Mr. John M. Glover or his attorney to-morrow morning with notice of his intention to begin taking testimony in the Congressional contest at 9 o'clock next Monday morning. Mr. Frank will consume forty days in taking depositions in support of his side of the contest, and Mr. Glover is allowed by law the same length of time in which to gather his evidence. Mr. Frank, at the expiration of Mr. Glover's forty days, or eighty days after next Monday, has ten days more in which to take testimony in rebuttal.

Mr. Frank says that the new Recorder of Voters will be asked to open the ballot-boxes and count the ballots cast in the election for Congressman and he expects to take up all of the time allowed him by law in which to prepare his case.

The New Recorder.

Information received from Jefferson City by friends of Gov. Marmaduke is to the effect that the new Recorder of Voters will be appointed on the first of the year instead of deferring it until the Senate is organized for confirmation of the Governor's appointments. Locally the opinion prevails that either Chas. Miller, late of Miller & Stephenson, or Mr. W. W. Williams, title investigator, will receive the prize, with the preponderance of opinion in favor of Miller.

The Macklin-O'Brien Contest.

The Macklin-O'Brien contest came up before Justices Kane and Herman at noon to-day. The principal witness was Patrick Sheehan, who acted as clerk of election in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Precinct on election day, Mr. Sheehan testified that he entered up the votes as called off by Clerk Sheehy. He denied that he made a sufficient number of errors to materially change the result of the election for State Representative. He admitted that he had made a mistake of one vote which was subsequently corrected.

Mr. Macklin, the contestant, testified to the correctness of the election and the count, and the case was closed. Justice Kane announced that the testimony would be signed next Wednesday.

Gossip.

Ex-Speaker J. S. Richardson, member of the Legislature from Bloomfield, Mo., is at the Laclede.

Dr. S. S. Laws, President of the State University at Columbia, is at the Lindell. The Doctor would like nothing better than a good appropriation from the Legislature for many needed improvements at the university.

Judge Fisse and Mr. J. W. O'Connell have both completed their plans for redistricting the city, and Judge Lindley will probably call the Commissioners together some day next week.

California Excursion.

The grand Pullman Excursion of the season will leave St. Louis at 9:10 a. m. January 12, 1887, via Iron Mountain route, for Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal. Tickets for the round trip, $73, good for six months and choice of returning via different route. This is the Great Southern Route; no delays and discomforts from snow blockades and cold. Ticket office, 102 North Fourth street, city.

EAST LYNN'S SENSATION.

Fannie Matthews Returned to Her Parents—Pastor Seals in Canada.

CHICAGO, December 30.—Miss Fannie Matthews, who eloped with the Rev. C. B. Seals of East Lynn, Ill., has been placed in her mother's care by the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Seals was 50 years old, had a wife and family and was highly esteemed as a pastor. His victim was but 20. Seals was always made welcome in the Matthews household and spared no pains to praise Fannie. Her parents considered this in the light of a compliment, so highly did they regard the minister. At last the pastor gained the permission of Mr. and Mrs. Matthews to allow Fannie to act as his amanuensis. Fannie occupied his position for some time, but at last went away from East Lynn to visit some friends. The pastor disappeared a few days later, and suspicion was aroused for the first time. The matter was placed in the Pinkertons' hands and descriptions of the couple scattered broadcast over the country. One was received by an officer in Alma, Ark., who recognized the description as that of the Rev. Charles Brady, who had preached there several times. Miss Matthews was living in Alma as his daughter. A detective and Fannie's mother immediately went to Alma, but the couple had flown. Seals, alias Brady, found out that the ruse being shadowed and left, and the detective found that the couple had gone to St. Louis and from there to Canada. Superintendent Robertson notified his operatives at London, Canada, and Seals and his victim were arrested day before yesterday, when they stepped from the train. The pastor was allowed to go and the girl brought back to Chicago, where she was joined by her mother who took her back to East Lynn.

Gents' Patent Leather Shoes
for New Year Calling
at Brolaski's New Shoe Store,
205 North Fifth street.

THE REGULAR EXCHANGE TICKET.

Frank Gaiennie Receives the Nomination for the Presidency.

The merchants on 'Change held their regular caucus yesterday afternoon in the large hall and nominated officers for the coming election. The caucus was called to order by Mr. George Bain and Mr. D. P. Rowland unanimously selected to preside. John M. Gilkeson was elected vice-president, and Maj. H. T. Massengale, secretary. Mr. Nathan Cole nominated Mr. Frank Gaiennie as candidate for president, and Mr. Gaiennie was chosen candidate by acclamation. Messrs. Chas. A. Cox, Louis Fusz, Thomas Booth and Morris Fraley were nominated for vice-president. After considerable trouble in counting the votes it was announced that Mr. Booth was nominated and Mr. Fusz was declared second nominee. Messrs. August Nedderhut, Sid. Francis, Pat. Connor and W. T. Anderson were voted nominees for directors, together with Seth W. Cobb, who was nominated by acclamation. The caucus then adjourned.

Do you wish to buy a WEDDING PRESENT?
See the special inducements we will offer you this week.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
CORNER 4TH AND LOCUST.
Mr New Year cards, finest stock; order early.

MRS. HART'S BABIES.

Thirteen of Them Die, One After Another, Soon After Birth.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.—Dr. Formad, Coroner's physician, is investigating a singular series of deaths in the family of Mrs. Mary Hart, No. 2015 Porcelain street. Dr. English found, on his return to the city from a four days' absence, that Mrs. Hart's new born infant, which was in full health when he last saw it, died on Monday night very suddenly and mysteriously. He also learned that it was the thirteenth child which Mrs. Hart had lost in the same way and at the same tender age. Under the circumstances he declined to give a certificate and the Coroner will hold an inquest on the body of the infant to-day.

Do you wish to buy SOLID SILVER SPOONS OR FORKS?
See the special inducements we will offer you this week.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
CORNER 4TH AND LOCUST.
Mr New Year cards, finest stock; order early.

Wabash Case Postponed.

CHICAGO, December 30.—The hearing of arguments in the Wabash Railway case on the motion to turn the Chicago & St. Louis division over to the Purchasing Committee, set for hearing this forenoon, has been postponed until 2 p. m. to-day, owing to the absence of one of the attorneys.

NEW YEAR'S cards, "Century" and "Harper" for January, go to P. RODIER,
923 Olive st.

"Boodler" McQuade.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Judge Pratt's neuralgic trouble being unabated, he issued an order to-day postponing the argument before him in the Brooklyn Circuit Court on the motion for a stay of proceedings in the case of ex-Alderman McQuade until to-morrow morning.

LITTLE "SIS" VARLEY.

THE UNFORTUNATE WAIF DYING AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Henry Marshall, the Colored Coachman, Arrested on a Serious Charge, Which May Be Changed to Murder Before Night—Lena Stumpf Says Marshall Is to Blame for the Child's Injuries—A Terrible Tale.

Little "Sis" Varley, the girl who was so badly burned Tuesday evening at Robert E. Carr's stable, in the rear of No. 3130 Lucas avenue, was reported to be in an extremely precarious condition at the City Hospital this morning and no hopes are entertained of her recovery. At her request a priest was sent for to prepare her for death. Henry Marshall, the negro coachman who figured in the case, was arrested yesterday afternoon and taken to the City Hospital to be identified by the girl, from whom the police also hoped to obtain a full statement that would show that he had attempted a criminal assault on her. She, however, refused to talk. Since yesterday morning, Lena Stumpf, her partner, has altered her story somewhat, and from what she now says, it would appear that the negro is responsible for the child's death, if her injuries result fatally as now seems inevitable. The Stumpf girl says that Marshall had

OFFERED HER A DOLLAR

for every young girl she would bring to him at the stable, and that it was to get this money that she brought Laura Belle Varley there. After they had been upstairs some time, the negro "gave her the wink," as she expresses it, and she left, going down stairs under pretext of getting her shawl. Soon she heard a chair moved upstairs, and other noise followed. She heard "Sis" cry out in pain, and heard a scuffle, and then saw her coming down stairs, her clothing ablaze. Marshall was after her endeavoring to grab her. The Stumpf girl says he would not allow her to go outside the stable after her companion, as he said he did not want to let the people know she had caught fire in there.

This version of the affair accounts for Marshall's hands being burned. He denied having been near the girl or stove at the time, but his burned hands contradicted this story. The officers say that when they had extinguished the clothing of little girl, she kept crying for a dollar which she claimed to have lost. This carries out the Stumpf girl's story about Marshall offering money to her for young girls she would bring to him. It also indicates that the assault was not forcible at first, but was agreed to by her. Officer Mace claims "Sis" told him that when she was scuffling to get away from the negro he

SHOVED HER AGAINST THE STOVE

and set fire to her clothing, but she would not admit afterward that he was in the room with her at all at the time, but claimed he was with the Stumpf girl down stairs. The girl's mother thinks the child's clothing was set on fire in the struggle in which the negro was attempting to assault her, but she is unable to obtain any admission of the kind from her daughter.

MARSHALL

denies having been up-stairs at all when the girl's clothing caught fire, and says he never had any improper relations with her. He admits having been intimate with the Stumpf girl for a long time, and says they had gone down stairs just before. He has a bad record, and about four years ago Detective Frese sent him to the penitentiary for two years for stealing from the Simmons Hardware Company, where he was employed as a porter.

The police say that while the girls were being taken to the station they told different stories of the affair, each claiming that the other was with the negro at the time of the accident. They kept calling each other liars, and furnished quite a scene. At the dispensary the little girl used the foulest language, notwithstanding her awful condition.

A WARRANT

for attempted criminal assault was issued in the case this morning, in which Marshall is made the principal and Lena Stumpf alias Hull accessary in the offense. As soon as the girl dies the charge will be changed to manslaughter.

CONSULTING CARPENTERS.

Conference of Bosses and Journeymen To-Day.

Acting on an invitation from the journeyman carpenters the master builders met them in conference to-day at Central Turner Hall. The conference was for the purpose of arranging a scale of wages and hours for the coming year. There are in the city about two thousand carpenters. Of these fifteen hundred are in unions. During the busy season not more than 1,800 get work. Up to last year ten hours a day was the rule, but at the beginning of the last season the carpenters made a kick for eight hours with eight hours pay. This was partially conceded, but the relations between employer and employed were so strained that frequent wrangles took place. The meeting to-day was to so arrange matters that differences would not occur next season. The journeymen's idea is not to get ten hours pay for eight hours work, but, by lessening the number of hours, to give work to all the carpenters in the city.

NO DECISION REACHED.

In St. Louis there are between 300 and 400 boss carpenters. They are as anxious as the journeymen to get things fixed right. The latter say that a majority of the big bosses favor the eight-hour plan, and that a few of the smaller employers are the only ones creating the opposition. About a dozen of the bosses met the journeymen's committee to-day. Among them were: A. H. Haesseler, Phillip Riecher, August Fick, William Klute, William Kerkslek and Mr. Winn. The entire ground was gone over in a sort of informal way. The journeymen's demands, as set forth, were for eight hours and 30 cents an hour as the lowest limit. A good feeling characterized the conference, but nothing definite was decided on, as the bosses were not prepared to make a final statement until they consulted with the Executive Board of the Master Builders' Association. The outcome of the meeting was that another conference will be held in a few days, the date to be determined after the committee's report on to-day's proceedings.

CLUVERIUS' APPEAL.

The Murderer of Fannie Lillian Madison Begging for a Reprieve.

RICHMOND, Va., December 30.—Cluverius, the condemned murderer of Fannie Lillian Madison, has sent out circulars to members of the General Assembly for the purpose of getting them to sign a petition asking the Governor to grant him a reprieve until they meet. When the Legislature meets Cluverius hopes that they will recommend the Governor to commute his sentence to life imprisonment.

Agricultural and Dairy Convention.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Extensive preparations are being made for the eighth National Convention of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association, which is to be held in this city on the 8th and 9th of February next. Addresses are expected from Lieut.-Gov. Edward Jones of New York, Joseph H. Reall, President of the Association; M. R. Waite, Hon. John B. Weber of New York, James Hewes of Baltimore, James O. Adams of New Hampshire, O. B. Mason of Ohio, Herr Adolph Wahlein of Sweden, and a large number of other prominent agriculturists.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

A VERY LIVELY SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL THIS MORNING.

Mayor Joyce and the Councilmen Denounce Each Other—A General Fist-Shaking Scene—A Daring Robbery—News Notes.

The City Council met this morning in regular session, Aldermen Shea, Mengus, Bird, Stack and Cunningham being present and Mayor Joyce presiding. Alderman Stack presented a resolution that the ordinance entitled an "ordinance in relation to the City Treasurer" be promulgated, inasmuch as the Mayor had failed to return it within the specified time, with or without his signature. Mayor Joyce said that for the Council to take such action by a resolution would be illegal, and contended that it must be done by ordinance. As there were only five members of the Council present, and as it requires six Aldermen to pass an ordinance over a veto, if the Mayor was right in his views, no action could have been taken, but City Treasurer Flannigen, who acts also as an attorney for the city, informed the Council that to pass the resolution would be all that was necessary. This was done. Mayor Joyce was indignant, and delivered a most vituperative harangue. He swore that he would not deliver up the ordinance, and that he would bring the matter up in the courts. The ordinance over which all the fuss occurred is an ordinance giving to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means the power to sign warrants. This of course is an infringement on the Mayor's authority, and accounts for his violent indignation at the meeting this morning. The Mayor claims that the Council has no right to delegate the power of signing warrants to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and he says he is determined to inaugurate a prosecution against the members of the Council for their action.

After an adjournment had been taken this morning Mayor Joyce, who was greatly excited, approached Alderman Shea, and pointing his finger in his face, said that he intended to make the members of the Council suffer for what they had done. Mr. Shea shook his fist in his Honor's face and defied him to do anything.

THE BREWERY ACCIDENT.

The remains of John Turner, one of the men killed in the Heim's Brewery accident, were shipped to Cincinnati last evening. The funeral of John Keifer, another victim, took place this afternoon, the remains being interred in St. Henry's Cemetery. The inquest was continued to-day.

A DARING ROBBERY.

Late last night an old German who gave his name as William Schulz and said he came here from Michigan City, Ind., appeared at the police station with a badly bruised head and several cuts in his face. He informed the night turnkey that he had been assaulted and robbed on the island. His story was to the effect that he was passing the Vandalia sand-house when three or four men on the inside called to him and asked him where he was going. He told them he was going to St. Louis. They said there was no use of him crossing the bridge at that late hour and that he might as well come into the sand-house and bunk there for the night. He accepted the invitation and went in. No sooner had the door been closed behind him than two or three of them seized hold of him, threw him in a corner, and breaking open his valise took everything in it. They were disappointed in finding no money, and two of them kicked and cuffed him. He cried for help, and one of the thugs then drew a knife and threatened to run it through him if he did not keep his mouth shut. They then put him out, and he came up to the police-station and informed the officer in charge of what had befallen him. Two officers were sent down to the sand-house and were just in time to arrest a fellow who was leaving it. He gave his name as Tom Hennessy, and Schulz positively identifies him as one of the men who assaulted and robbed him. The others who participated in the outrage had left before the officer's arrival. They all are supposed to be tramps who had taken refuge in the sand-house from the cold.

WATER FAMINE THREATENED.

Mayor Francis Asks Water Consumers to Go Very Slow.

Owing to the rapid depletion of the city water supply Mayor Francis this morning called Water Commissioner Whitman and Col. Flad, President of the Board of Public Improvements, to a consultation, the result of which was the issuance of the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MAYOR'S OFFICE.

It is deemed advisable to call the attention of the water consumers of St. Louis to the necessity of abstaining from wasting the water supply. One of the low service engines is undergoing repairs, and is temporarily withdrawn from use. In the meantime the remaining engines are placing in the city for distribution about 28,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours. This quantity is ample for all purposes of legitimate use. On Monday, the 27th inst., there were 46,000,000 gallons of water in the Compton Hill reservoir. This morning there were 25,000,000. In three days $1,000,000 gallons of water in excess of the supply have been expended. During the four days preceding the 27th inst. a gain of 9,000,000 gallons above the consumption was made with the same pumping machinery in operation. The increased consumption now going on is due undoubtedly in a large measure to the practice of allowing the service-pipes to flow to prevent freezing. This practice is forbidden by ordinance, and henceforward the ordinance provision will be rigidly enforced, and where such wastage exists the water supply will be severed from the premises and the police force are instructed to examine and report wherever the law is not observed. It is believed that the announcement of the above facts will be followed by the disappearance of the evil complained of, and to this end the assistance of all water consumers is invoked.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal of the City of St. Louis, attested by the Register this 30th day of December, A. D. 1886.

DAVID R. FRANCIS, Mayor.

Attest: DANIEL O'C. TRACY, Register.

The cold weather of the past few days has been the cause of an immense amount of water-waste. To-day the supply of water in the Compton Hill reservoir is very low, and water consumers in the higher parts of the city are suffering in consequence. In many residences in the West End water can be obtained only on the first floor. A repetition of the water famine of 1884 is extremely probable, as in case cold weather should be continued the usual wastage will rapidly consume all the water on hand and that can be supplied.

STOP that cough. Red Cross Cough Drops, 5 cents per box. Your Druggists sells them.

CAUGHT AT THE TRAIN.

A Negro from the County Jailed on a Very Serious Charge.

This morning Chief of Police Huebler received a telephone message from Sheriff Allen of Clayton, to arrest a negro named Wesley Boyd, who was wanted out there on a charge of attempted rape. Last week an attempt was made by two negroes to commit a criminal assault on a young lady on the road near Webster. William Boyd, a brother of Wesley, was arrested for the offense and Wesley was also suspected by being implicated in it. When he took a train to come to St. Louis this morning, Sheriff Allen, who had him under surveillance was notified and telephoned the police of this city to arrest him. When the train reached the Union Depot Detective Flynn was in waiting and arrested Boyd, taking him to the Four Courts. Sheriff Allen was notified and will be in after his prisoner. There is a charge of carrying concealed weapons against the negro on which he will be held until the other charge against him can be investigated.

DISCOURSE BY A SLUGGER.

John L. Sullivan's Idea of What Constitutes a Good Fighter.

From the Sacramento Bee.

In answer to the question, "What are the essentials of a thoroughly good fighter?" Sullivan said:

"Pluck, skill, endurance and a good head on his shoulders," said the gladiator. "I tell you, sir, a man fights with his head almost as much as he does with his fist. He must know where to send his blows so they may do the most good. He must economize his strength and not score a hit just for the sake of scoring it."

"What portions of your antagonist's body do you aim at when you are in the ring?"

"I endeavor," said Sullivan, "to hit my man above the heart, or under the chin, or behind the ear. A man wears out pretty soon if one can keep hammering away in the region of the heart; a blow under the chin or behind the ear will knock out a man quicker than a hundred blows on the cheek or any other portion of the face. Now the Marine has a scar on his left cheek which he received in his fight with Dempsey, and which he will carry to his grave. He told me that Dempsey kept hammering away at that spot. If Dempsey were a long-headed fighter he would not have wasted his time and strength in getting in there. That fact alone proves to me that he is deficient in generalship."

"You can tell pretty well when your man is giving in?"

"Certainly I can," said the puglist. "I watch his eyes and I know at once when the punishment is beginning to tell on him. And, when I talk to a man before I stand up before him at all, I can make up my mind whether he is a fighter or not. There is more intelligence required in this business than outsiders give us credit for."

"Can you remember any particular case where you brought any especial tactics into play?"

"Yes," said John L. "I just happen to remember one circumstance, and I'll tell you of it. A young and pretty clever boxer—I won't mention his name now—undertook to stand up before me for four rounds. Now I wanted to give the public a good show for their money's worth, so I allowed the young man to hammer away to his heart's content. When after the second round I was being sponged off in my corner I said to my second: 'About half a minute before this next round is over you call out John loud enough for me to hear you.' Time was called, and after a few passes I rushed in and laid my head upon that young man's breast and let him belt away at me as hard as he could. The audience cheered because they thought he was knocking me out sure, but at that close range his blows hurt me about as much as you could now by fibbing me on the top of the head with a soft glove. There I lay, as snug as you please, taking a great deal of amusement out of the enthusiasm of the audience. Presently my second, who had kept his eyes upon his watch, called out 'John,' and then I stepped back and landed my young man one under the ear, and that was the last of him."

"Do you train for those fights?"

"No," said the puglist, emphatically. "I know better than to waste my vitality in training. I lie in bed until 10 o'clock in the morning, read all the papers, smoke a cigar, take a cup of black coffee, then get up and have my bath and breakfast. Now when I meet a man that I think is going to give me some trouble, I will train, but I have not met that man yet," added the pugilist, decisively.

A Good Word for the Spinsters.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Coming down to modern days we find that many of the most illustrious women have remained spinsters all the days of their lives. Elizabeth of England, one of the most remarkable of latter day sovereigns and a woman of remarkable acuteness, courage, and political sagacity, was an old maid. So was Maria Edgeworth, whose literary work prompted Sir Walter Scott to begin the Waverley novels; so was Caroline Hersche; so was Jane Porter; so was Joanna Baillie; so was Mary Russell Mitford; so was Jane Austen, to whom Macaulay awards a very high place in the field of fiction; so were Harriet Martineau, Frances Power Cobbe, and hundreds of others whose works live after them. Who will doubt that such women as Florence Nightingale, Emily Faithful and Clara Barton, single women though they be, have done and are doing double duty for humanity? Some of the most eminent women of every civilized land are found in the pursuit of science, literature, art, or benevolence and are wedded only to their chosen calling. The tenderest ministrations to sick and suffering strangers in our hospitals and on our battlefields come from the hands of the sisterhood. Are they not worthy of all honor? And because there are weak and silly, curious and gossiping old maids (just as there are weak and silly, curious and gossiping married women) shall all old maids become the subject of addlepated jest? That a woman's reason is best known to herself may apply to matrimony as well as to other affairs in life, and it is a matter into which idle curiosity has no right to pry. The good there is in the old maid commands our love and respect; for the sorrows which may have been hers she deserves our sympathy, and common justice, which is the common right, requires that we render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's.

Home Life in the Country.

From the National Stockman.

Too many of our farmers' homes are merely so in name. They are not homes—only places to stay. Do not think we are insinuating that you must rush right off and spend $1,000 in buying new furniture, carpets and an organ. Not at all. One of the "homeyest" places we ever saw was one that was entirely innocent of any extravagance in that line. Three hundred dollars would have covered the cost of all the furniture in the house; but it was a place we always enjoyed visiting. The head of the family was always jolly and ready to take a hand in a game, and his nine children, always hearty and full of fun, did not care to be out in the evenings. The girls did sewing and knitting as they grew old enough, and the boys were often found "making something;" but no evening passed that some one did not have something to read to the others—an anecdote or a story—something either to amuse or instruct. But the main secret of their happiness, if it was a secret, lay in the fact that worrying and fretting were banished. One growler or fretter will spoil a whole family. Fathers, mothers, don't allow a fault-finding spirit to spoil the pleasure of your family circle. Don't indulge in it yourselves. Have as cozy and comfortable a home as you can afford, but don't mourn over what you have not. Rather rejoice in what you have and be thankful.

Miss Kate Crozier and Miss Rose Smith are visiting Miss [illegible] at Carrollton, Ill.

AFTER "PAULINE."

THE POLICE INVESTIGATING THE CHARGES AGAINST CHARLES THOMAS.

Who Was Accused of Sending Working Girls to Dens of Infamy—Thomas Makes a Statement in His Own Behalf—The Law in the Case.

The police of the Central District have been investigating the charges made by the Meier woman against Chas. Thomas, the intelligence office keeper of No. 1416 Chestnut street, in her sworn testimony yesterday afternoon before the Coroner in the inquest on Caroline Henning, alias Lena Brown, who committed suicide at the European Hotel on South Fourth street, Monday night. As the women whom he is charged with sending to Mme. Rohan's house, No. 212 Poplar street, were all over 21 years of age and all went there as domestics and afterward became inmates of the place, it was thought that there was no law covering the case. After reading over the statute books, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Dierkes found a statute which he thinks covers the case completely. He says it makes no difference whether the girls were sent there as domestics and worked as such, when it can be shown that the purpose in sending them there was to ultimately make disreputable women of them. It would be accomplishing the desired purpose indirectly. The section under which Mr. Dierkes thinks the charges may be brought is as follows:

THE LAW.

Sec. 1258. Enticing female to house of ill-fame. If any person shall, by fraudulent representations, artifice or deception, decoy, entice or take away any female of previous chaste character from where she may be to a house of ill-fame or brothel or elsewhere, for the purpose of prostitution, and every person who shall advise or assist in such abduction shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine of not less than $50, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

As the Meier woman admitted knowing the character of the house when she went there, no warrant could be issued in her case and the police are now after the woman known as "Pauline," who claims false representations were made to her about the character of the place when she hired out there as a servant. If the police can find any case in which a woman was sent there under such representations within the time prescribed by the statute of limitations, Mr. Dierkes says he will issue a warrant against the intelligence office keeper.

THOMAS TALKS.

Charles Thomas, the keeper of the "intelligence" office, against whom the charges are made, made the following statement this morning:

"'Tis true I sent Caroline Henning and Bertha Meier, neither of whom were under 22 years of age, to 212 Poplar street, about a year and a half ago, to do house and dining-room work, at $3 per week, upon an order left at my office by the proprietor of that establishment. But I emphatically impressed upon them the character of the house to which they were going, told them that this was the only application I had at the time for working-girls and that if they wished to accept it they could. I never in any instance made any false representations whatever to any person applying to me for work."

"But don't you know you should not send girls to such a place on any consideration?"

"Well, I'll tell you. I pay a license in the business. There are numbers of others who do not. These people who pay no license get so much of the business that, to make a living and pay our license, we must take what business we can get. The city should protect those who pay a license."

Thomas said further that he had lived here ten years and had many friends who would vouch for him and his character.

HALF THE TOWN BURNED.

A Disastrous Conflagration Almost Wipes Out Upper Marlboro, Md.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30.—A dispatch this morning from Upper Marlboro, the county seat of Prince George's, Maryland, says: At 2 o'clock this morning the large store occupied by James Flint was found to be on fire, which spread rapidly. The house of John Farr, store of George Bunnell and offices of Joseph K. Roberts and others are all about to burn. The water of the town is exhausted, and there is nothing to stop the march of the flames. The Town Commissioners have telegraphed to Washington for aid. It now seems probable that half of the town will be burned. A report was received at 4 o'clock that half of the town had been burned down and that the fire was under control.

RED STAR COUGH CURE
PURELY VEGETABLE.
IT NEVER FAILS.

6 Children Cured.

Mr. F. W. Harbaugh of the *Telegram*, Baltimore, Maryland, had six of his children prostrated with the whooping cough at one and the same time. A complete cure was effected by Red Star Cough Cure.

Kept His Friends From Sleeping.

Mr. F. O. McCleary of Washington, D. C., solicitor of patents, was troubled for several weeks with a severe cough, which not only deprived him of sleep, but annoyed others. The only thing which cured him, he says, was Red Star Cough Cure.

A Senator's Son Cured.

Mr. W. C. Frye, Wasnington, D. C., son of U. S. Senator Frye, says he was speedily relieved of quite a severe cough by using Red Star Cough Cure, which he can recommend as a safe, speedy remedy.

Six Weeks of Suffering—Cured.

Mr. J. G. McCall, General Agent of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company, San Francisco, Cal., suffered for six weeks with a severe cough. A few doses of Red Star Cough Cure gave him immediate relief and by the time he took half a bottle his cough was entirely gone.

Terrible Cough Cured.

Mr. H. T. Sheldon of Lansing, Michigan, writes that a bottle of Red Star Cough Cure entirely cured him of a terrible cough, and that it is the best remedy he ever used.

A Hard, Hacking Cough Cured.

151 Emerson Ave., Chicago, Ill.
I suffered for some time with a very hard, hacking cough, tried many remedies, but found no relief until I tried the Red Star Cough Cure, and it acted like a charm. In a very short time my cold disappeared.
J. M. BUCHANAN.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

St. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises and other Pains and Aches.
Price, 50 Cents. All Druggists and Dealers.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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Six months	4 00
Three months	2 00
One month	65
One month (delivered by carrier)	85
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	$1 00
Six months, postage paid	50

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,

515 and 517 Market street.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms	577
Business Office	858

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1886.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC—Roland Reed.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Rose Coghlan.
POPE'S—Gus Hill's Novelty Company.
PEOPLE'S—"Mugg's Landing."
STANDARD—"Stranglers of Paris."
PALACE MUSEUM—Daily from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m.

JIM CUMMINGS now knows what is meant by a reduction of the surplus.

BEFORE Mr. NATHAN FRANK pushes his contest any further, he should study the working of the boomerang.

SENATOR LOGAN was not a man who saved several millions of dollars in a short term of years on a $5,000 salary.

ANDOVER is the mugwump of sectarian institutions, and much interest is felt in the trial of Prof. SMYTHE for heresy.

IT is an immortal tribute to Gen. LOGAN that he died poor in spite of boundless opportunities to get rich by crooked and mysterious methods.

THE Boston Navy Yard will be closed on the 1st of February. This is doubtless a conspiracy to ruin somebody, but the name of the victim has not yet been divulged.

DO NOT let the year end without contributing something to the Fireman's Relief and Pension Fund. By no means forget about the tickets to the Fireman's Fund Ball.

AS NEW YEAR'S Day is, like Christmas, a legal holiday and comes this year on Saturday, notes maturing on that date are due on Friday, and notes maturing on Sunday, the 2d, are payable on Monday.

A CONTEMPORARY says that it will be necessary for the Republicans to nominate a Western man in 1888 in order to win. This may be true, but it seems assured that a Western man will not be nominated. The wayfaring man can see that the BLAINE boom is on top with every prospect of staying there.

THE Atlanta Constitution says that MORRISON is needed in Congress "to keep the free traders ridiculous." This is a poor joke at its best, but its condition will be something distressing when the war tariff men shall be cast into outer darkness, and the Constitution shall apply "the handkerchief of philosophy to the eye of defeat."

IT is manifest that Mr. POWDERLY cannot be induced to indorse or countenance anarchists within the organization of the Knights of Labor. It is equally true that organized labor cannot afford to acquire and assimilate such malign elements. The anarchist is an enemy of his species, and no organization that deserves to live will admit him to its membership.

THE office of United States District-Attorney should be kept free from corrupting influences, and, especially, should be independent of the discredited Democratic element now entrenched in the Custom-house. Certainly no honest man of any political party would favor the appointment of a prosecuting officer with the view of shielding indicted offenders.

A LOT of butter was recently shipped from St. Louis to an Arkansas dealer, who sent it back, claiming that its strong smell showed it to be oleomargarine, but it was tested at the Revenue office, and found to be genuine butter. This shows that oleo, while inferior to good butter, may be better than the worst butter. The oleomargarine law will do a good work in disseminating a knowledge of this fact.

IT is charged that "the Boston of COLLINS and O'BRIEN" has a much greater percentage of crime than the Boston of the Puritans. This may be true; but in the Boston of the present day "freedom to worship GOD" is guaranteed and undisputed; and the same cannot be said of the early Boston, which tolerated persecution for religious opinion's sake and listened habitually to sermons from two to three hours long.

FROM January 1 to November 30, eleven months of the calendar year 1886, the exports of American merchandise amounted to $613,976,082, nearly fourteen millions less than for the corresponding months of 1885. Our imports in the same eleven months amounted to $585,675,153, or more than sixty millions less than during the corresponding months of 1885. So the balance of trade in our favor is nearly 50,000,000 greater in 1886 than in the corresponding eleven months of 1885. As the increased volume of domestic exchanges and the visibly increased activity of our industries prove that our people have bought and consumed more in 1886 than in 1885, the falling off in our imports as compared with 1885 indicates that at least $80,000,000 of the amount expended for foreign goods in 1885 has been expended for home products in 1886. A tariff revision admitting the necessary raw material free of duty would not only enable our home manufacturers to supply more of our wants, but would enable them to increase our exports by competing in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

Under Republican Administrations there were memorable revenue frauds committed here in St. Louis. The importance of having the office of the United States District-Attorney filled by some man not under the control of any ring of Federal officials was demonstrated by the old Whisky Ring revelations.

The present political chief of the St. Louis Custom-house officials was not wholly unconnected with the indicted members of that old Republican Whisky Ring himself. He qualified as bondsman for one of the accused for a large amount of money, which money he did not pay to the Government, although the bond was forfeited. The Democratic Congressman of his own district has accused him of evading his just liability by a fraudulent transfer of his property, and he has never sued that Congressman for slander.

With a political chief at the Custom-house whose record and reputation in St. Louis is not such as to make public confidence in him entirely serene, the people would rather not see the office of United States District-Attorney subjected to his influence or control. They would rather see him stand in some awe of the power of an honest and fearless District-Attorney who is not making that position a stepping-stone to the Governorship, or any other office. They do not want a District-Attorney in league for any purpose with the ballot-box-stuffing rings of this city.

It was felt years ago that a District-Attorney of opposite politics to the other Federal officials might have saved the public much money and prevented much scandal. We want a better state of affairs under Democratic administration, and therefore we want a District-Attorney who will do his duty untrammeled by any political associations or aspirations whatever. If he is to be a Democrat he will find that a Republican assistant or two will help to clear his office of the suspicion that he is to run it on partisan principles.

TENNYSON AND GLADSTONE.

Mr. GLADSTONE contributes an article to the Nineteenth Century, in which he combats the material statements of TENNYSON'S latest addition to "Locksley Hall," besides protesting against the pessimistic tone of the Laureate's production. The article presents a succinct review of the progress and achievements of England during the last fifty years, and even the statistical showing is a powerful rejoinder to the cry of despair lately voiced in sorrowful verse.

It is interesting to studiously compare the lives and work of these two great Englishmen. It is true that the mature life of one has been largely spent in the arena of political strife, and the life of the other chiefly in studious seclusion; but each has been a thorough philosophical student; each has pursued the study of man into metaphysical and spiritual regions, and to the mind of each life and destiny are themes of the profoundest interest. They have both achieved the highest success, each in his own field of endeavor; both have enjoyed sufficient worldly possessions and the fullest measure of domestic happiness. Two lives, with so many points of similitude, ought to lead alike to a serene, cheerful and hopeful old age. Then, why is it that we find in one the genial sage of hopeful utterance, and in the other the tottering evangel of despair? Perhaps no man can answer, but it may be well to note a glaring variance in the lives of these illustrious men.

The muse of TENNYSON in his vigorous years was the eloquent voice of restless doubt and spiritual inquiry that found its best and noblest expression in "In Memoriam." But while he groped in the mist of doubt and uncertainty, his buoyant manhood and poetic enthusiasm gave the coloring of hope to his songs of spiritual questioning and led him to accept on trust what could not be understood, and to draw a sufficient hope from the unseen and uncomprehended. But such a conclusion, drawn from the last analysis of things, appears to be insufficient amidst the lessened enjoyments and thickening perplexities of extreme old age. The old songs are resung with gloom and despondency, while the doubting hope of manhood has become the doubting despair of age.

Mr. GLADSTONE has cherished through life a distinct, formulated and buoyant faith, to which the gathering years have given naught but strength and confirmation. The convictions of his youthful manhood, purged of such errors as found expression in his "Church and State," abide with him to-day. It is not our purpose to make the contention that GLADSTONE'S hopeful view of the world is the fruit of his steadfast religious convictions; but in studying the opposing conclusions and the dissimilar mood and temper which we find to-day in the aged poet and the aged statesman, it is pertinent to remember that one has nursed through life an undiminished Christian faith; while the other has stood aloof from such faith, and has charmed the world as its greatest and noblest poet of inquiring doubt.

EXPRESS ROBBERIES.

PINKERTON'S unvarying success in running down the robbers and recovering most of the plunder in every Adams Express robbery for thirty years, together with the history of the long list of other express robberies that have brought the perpetrators to grief in spite of the most ingenious and apparently perfect plans of concealment, does not seem to have any deterrent effect. The fate of the RENOS, of the James gang, of the Union Pacific express robbers and even the fresh case of PRENTICE TILLER here in St. Louis, must have been familiar stories to the men who entered into this latest express robbery on the San Francisco road.

It is generally the case when one rogue is caught that all the other rogues think they can see clearly how they could and would have escaped with the money if they had been in his place. Doubtless all the men in this country who are conscious that they could not resist an opportunity to "nab" $80,000 in nice portable packages, are now disgusted with the stupidities that led to the capture of WITTROCK and his companions, and are thinking of hundreds of ways in which they would have escaped if they had been in his place.

They do not realize the fact that getting the plunder is infinitely easier than getting away with it in safety, and that it is an utter impossibility to long conceal the acquisition of a large amount of money by a previously poor man. Unwonted liberalities to his friends and even his love for his mother will betray him. Every additional accomplice, either in the crime or in the attempts at concealment and escape, multiplies in geometrical proportion the leaks and chances of discovery and punishment.

The preventive effect of punishment in the case of such large robberies is lost upon most of the criminal classes, because the opportunities for committing them are too rare to keep criminal minds impressed with the utter impossibility of committing such heavy robberies with impunity.

WHEN Senator VEST told the interviewer of the New York Mail and Express that the people of Missouri look upon President CLEVELAND as "a second JACKSON" and would be solid for him in 1888, he felt bound to add that they do not indorse his money policy as they did JACKSON'S nor his civil-service notions either. He might have gone further and added that the people are by no means as well satisfied with some of the President's appointments as Senator VEST himself is. If he would "flip out" the present political chief of the Custom-house, for instance, Senator VEST would be less eager to pledge Missouri's support to CLEVELAND in 1888, but it would make the people far more enthusiastic for him than they now show any symptom of being.

Mr. NATHAN FRANK seems to be encountering the fate of the historic personage who went after wool and was shorn. Mr. GLOVER'S answer to Mr. FRANK'S petition of contest puts the weight of presumption against the defeated candidate. It is known that Mr. FRANK spent a small fortune in the election; and it is also known that the most corrupt elements of the local Democracy gave him their strenuous support. With such a prima facie showing, the unbiased public will for the present incline to the belief that an accurate recount of the lawful votes cast would materially increase the majority of the Democratic candidate; while a thorough investigation of all the fraud committed might interfere with Mr. FRANK'S peace of mind.

LORD IDDESLEIGH has given the Bulgarian delegation an unofficial reception. It is not probable these weary pilgrims will be more successful than they have been on the Continent in obtaining from England assurances of friendship or pledges of support. Europe as a whole is certainly friendly to Bulgaria, but that little country has the misfortune to lie in the track of the storm-cloud that threatens to break at any moment, and the great powers tacitly recognize that it would be almost useless to guarantee the integrity of the little Balkan States when events constantly impend that may efface them from the map of Europe.

PROVINCIALISM can flourish in a metropolis like a terrapin in its shell.

UNPUBLISHED letters of JIM CUMMINGS should now command a premium.

THE Prohibition households will not be overrun with New Year callers.

THE January Century will repeat the battle of Gettysburg in splendid style.

THE South of to-day, as depicted by Mr. GRADY, is the logical result of Home Rule.

PERHAPS the CZAR is speculating in the "bucket-shops" and manipulating the price of wheat in his own interest.

IT is not true that an attempt will be made by local politicians to have the Federal Grand-jury sent to the Work-house.

JIM CUMMINGS was arrested in Chicago. It is supposed that he went to that city for the purpose of running for Mayor.

Mr. GRADY may not be as gifted a man as Mr. G. W. CABLE, but his self-respect is in a much more flourishing condition.

WILD ducks are selling in New Orleans for 10 cents apiece. This wretchedly low price is probably the work of the free traders.

THE people at Washington are trying to find out who is the first lady in the land. If they will find one 120 years old the problem will be solved.

Mr. GLADSTONE has written a critical article on "Locksley Hall." Candid criticism is a good thing even when it is harsh. Mr. GLADSTONE, when a young man, found this out by reading MACAULAY'S critique on his "Church and State."

Logan in Battle.

From the Chicago Herald.

"I was with Gen. Logan all through the war," said a military-looking man on the rear end of a Madison street car last evening, "and in all that time I never saw him shrink in battle. I used to think Hancock led a charmed life, but Logan's contempt for singing and screeching lead was even more pronounced than that of the great West Point soldier. While the battle of Kenesaw Mountain was in progress I saw Logan ride at full speed in front of our lines when the bullets seemed to be falling thicker than hail. Bare-headed, powder-stained, and his long, black hair fluttering in the breeze, the General looked like a mighty conqueror of medieval days. He did not know what danger was. Standing upright in the stirrups of his saddle, I have seen him plunge to the head of a charging column and bury himself in the smoke and flame of the enemy's guns. A few moments before the good McPherson fell at Atlanta a shell burst within twenty feet of Gen. Logan. Turning to McPherson, who had been slightly stunned by the explosion, Logan coolly remarked:

"'General, they seem to be popping that corn for us.'

"Twenty minutes later McPherson lay bleeding on the field, while Logan, who had assumed command of the troops, was hurling his battalions against the enemy with the skill of a born soldier."

Verbs and Nouns.

From the New York WORLD.

A Western paper says that one of its subscribers "Thanksgave" at home. Shades of Noah Webster, what a word! It is on a par with another provincialism which sometimes shocks the nerves in such a sentence as the following: "James X—— and his brother Sundayed in town." The list of these vagabond verbs might be indefinitely extended, but the above will suffice. It seems to be a characteristic of our people to take the shortest road to the goal of their desires. The process of turning nouns into verbs is one of the most effective methods of making one word serve the purpose of two or three. But is elegance to be sacrificed for so petty an object? It is an undoubted fact that the English language is the most flexible now spoken, but there is a point beyond which philological liberties become vulgarities. Let the noun-disturbing journalists of America ponder deeply on this truth, and there may come a time when we shall hear no more of the men who "Thanksgave" or "Sundayed."

Lively and Newsy.

From the Rocheport Commercial.

We publish this week the prospectus of the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH. We recommend this paper to the "country cousins" who want a lively and newsy paper in general, spiced occasionally with an original snake story. It is destined to fill a long felt want in the minds of the "rural roosters."

MEN OF MARK.

SENATOR EVARTS believes in the heredity of education.

OHIO is said to be the best State for lecturers in the Union.

THE Rev. Moses Knockont is the name of a popular Pennsylvania evangelist.

IN John Bright's opinion familiarity with the ancient languages is "mainly a luxury."

HOUSTON (Tex.) has a Limburger Club. It is said to be a strong and popular organization.

AN Indian appropriately named Kills-Enemy-at-Night is in jail at Deadwood, Dak., for murder.

SENATOR BOWEN of Colorado is acknowledged to be the most expert poker-player in Washington.

THE CZAR of Russia is said to be drunk nearly all the time, and in a condition bordering on delirium tremens.

THE old King of the Bangalas—Congo Free State—has died, and nobody has been burned or strangled in honor of the occasion.

IT is said that Senator Ingalls of Kansas, is the best dressed man in the Senate, while Gen. Bingham carries off like honors in the House.

JUDGE COOLEY, the anti-Gould receiver of the Wabash Road, like the late Judge Black, translated the Latin which he committed at night while plowing in the fields next day.

A FARMER living near Little Rock, Ark., while playing with his 3-year-old son, was bitten on the thumb by the boy. Shortly afterward the hand began to swell, and the man died of the wound.

LORD TENNYSON'S new volume sells more freely than anything he ever published. The condemnation is outweighed by the voice of fashion, and Lord Tennyson is as much the fashion now as ever.

THE Prince Regent is not popular in Bavaria. The peasants still worship the memory of the late King Ludwig, and Luitpold, at the recent popular fetes in Munich, was hissed by the mountaineers of the Algau.

FRANCIS MURPHY, temperance advocate on the moral suasion plan, uttered a library full of truth lately in eleven words. He was asked his opinion about legislation against the liquor traffic, and said: "If legislation would save people Moses would have been the Christ."

A CONFECTIONER and pastrycook has been offered the Bulgarian throne. His name is Polojuchtow, and he has a shop at Kharkoff. It is due to the CZAR, however, to say that the offer was made, not by him, but by three sneak thieves, who thus secured an invitation to dinner and got away with Polojuchtow's money and valuables. They had claimed to be a committee of Bulgarian deputies.

EX-GOV. WILLIAM SMITH of Virginia, better known as Extra Billy, is nearly 90 years old, but he is as ready as ever to return to public life, and wants to succeed Repudiator Riddleberger as United State Senator. He became famous in 1846 by his duel with State Senator Williams, which was by no means the only duel he ever fought; he invariably asked his antagonist in what part of the body he wanted to be shot, and hit him just there.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

MME. NEVADA and Mlle. Van Zandt sang together at the English Roman Catholic Church, Avenue Hoche, Paris, before a distinguished assemblage.

JOAQUIN MILLER writes: The President is plain, but Mrs. Cleveland is certainly not only the most beautiful woman we ever had in the White House, but one of the most beautiful ever born.

GRANNY WATKINS died last week at the home of Judge Tip Fuller in Athens, Ga., at the age of 110 years. It is said that her age was well authenticated. She was believed to be the oldest person in Georgia.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE, during her recent journey through France and Italy, refused to see any member of the Bonaparte family. Her Majesty wears deep mourning, and though her hat is of the latest Parisian style, it is covered with crape.

A COMPETENT authority who recently had the opportunity of inspecting the five Arabs presented to the Queen by the Sultan of Muscat says that their real value is nearer £100 apiece than the £500 at which they have been rated in the papers.

SAN FRANCISCO (notes a writer in the Revue des Deux Mondes) is renowned for the beauty of its women, who resemble the Italian type much more in regularity of feature and the Saxon in complexion than do those of New York, Boston, and the Southern States.

MME. GOELET is a tall, fine-looking woman of correctly genteel demeanor, and she looks down with admiration on her little great lord and master. Both are natives of Amiens, where they are highly esteemed and where they were friends and neighbors of Jules Verne.

A MERCHANT of Allegan, Mich., keeps what he calls his "thief account." In it he records everything missed, and the first person discovered stealing goods is required to pay the entire bill to escape prosecution. Recently a woman was caught stealing a fifty-cent pair of leggings, and she was called on to square the account, which amounted to $5.

MISS MARY T. FOSTER of Pittsfield, Me., has a smart horse. The school teacher of the district school boards with Miss Foster, who has the horse harnessed at noon and night, and tells him to go and get the teacher. Thereupon the old fellow starts at a gentle trot for the school-house, half a mile distant. Arriving there, he makes the turn, and heading toward home, patiently awaits the closing of the school. He also carries the teacher to school, and comes home alone.

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals Are Saying this Morning.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The WORLD says: "It is neither exact nor fair to describe an income tax as a fine for what a man makes. The more money a man makes, as the phrase is, the greater is the amount of protection he requires and receives from society. It is not right, and cannot be made to seem right, that a man who enjoys an income of $10,000 or $50,000 a year should pay no more indirect taxation, if he chooses to spend the amount or to invest in non-taxable property, than does the man who earns only $500 or $1,000 a year. An income tax is not a 'fine.' It is simply a tithing of prosperity, a return for protection, which society should exact and every man be willing to pay."

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "Mr. Powderly seems to have aroused a vigorous opposition to himself on the part of the socialists. This ought to increase the respect for him and his honest workmen. One thing is certain, that no labor organization which allows itself to be ruled by socialists and anarchists can have the confidence of any large number of persons in this country. The soil is not favorable to the dissemination of socialistic ideas and Mr. Powderly has the good sense to appreciate the fact."

THE SUN.

The Sun says: "Everybody must have been struck by the frequency of cases of clerical immorality within recent years. They have occurred in all parts of the Union and among the ministers of nearly every religious denomination, the number reported in New York newspapers comprising only a portion of the whole, as any one who keeps track of American journals can testify. Of rare comedy and genuine enjoyment there seems to be no doubt that there has been a decided increase in such misconduct, and it has taken place during the last ten years. We observe, too, that there is a very remarkable similarity between the cases, more especially so far as concerns the behavior of the clergymen under the disgraceful charges made against them."

THE TIMES.

The Times says: "For our part we regard the division of the colored vote as altogether desirable for the sake of the colored race, and for the benefit of the politics of the country. It is the only means of completely obliterating the color line from politics, and is promoting the division of the white vote of the South on the lines of principle and policy. But it is not desirable that the Republican party should promote that end by falsifying its own record and its own principles. It will gain more immediately and in the long run, by maintaining its ground that colored citizens are entitled to the same rights and same consideration as white citizens in all parties and under any Administration."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C.—Dealers are not allowed to sell fire-arms to minors.

EUCHRE.—Certainly, A can assist his partner B, and then alone.

SEVERAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mitchell never stood up the agreed number of rounds before Sullivan.

EDWARD.—New Jersey is the only State having no stringent marriage license regulations in effect.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The "ante" man can make it as much "more to come in" as the limit will allow.

H. H. S.—The Browns played the Brooklyns July 4 last. McGinnis and Dolan were signed by Baltimore July 9.

SUBSCRIBER.—1. There is no Vice-President of the United States at present. 2. A note signed with a lead pencil is legal.

PEGGY O'MOORE.—The part of Murty Kerrigan in "Ivy Leaf" was taken last season by Mark Sullivan and this season by Eugene O'Rourke.

FIVE YOUNG MEN.—There is such an order here as the Good Templars. Further information may be had from Robert R. Scott, No. 413 Elm street.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—If the President should die now, while there is no Vice-President, the Secretary of State would assume the duties of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

Q. K.—The letters Pdg. in the list of divorces were an abbreviation of the word "pending," and meant that the suits had not been disposed of yet. The letters N. s't meant that a non-suit had been granted.

FOUR READERS.—Unless there was a special agreement by which the capitalist contributed one-fourth of the money for his interest in the concern he would be entitled to the full amount of the loan out of the earnings of the company.

SUBSCRIBER No. 4.—Our recollection is that the act providing for the succession of Cabinet officers to the Presidency in case of death of both President and Vice-President repeals the old act which provided for a special election in case the vacancy occurred not too near the end of the term.

CONSTANT READER, Mascoutah, Ill.—1. The Exchange Hall is 221 feet 6 inches long, 82 feet 10 inches wide and 80 feet high. 3. In polite society it is customary to refer to women as ladies. 3. The height of the central tower at Cologne is 357 feet high. The new structure was begun in 1842 and finished in 1880. The cost is estimated about $4,000,000. 4. Gambling of all kinds is prohibited in Illinois. 5. We do not answer arithmetical puzzles.

Birdie Was Fly.

From the Texas Siftings.

Gus de Smith had been talking to Birdie McGinnis about a certain actor.

"Humph! I could play the lover better than that myself," he remarked.

"I'd like to see you try it," said Birdie.

We All Know Smith.

From the Texas Siftings.

Jones: "I see Smith has taken to riding a bicycle. What on earth is he doing that for?"

Robinson: "Oh, a very simple reason—to prevent Mrs. Smith from going with him.

Poker Chips Going West.

From the Pioneer Press.

From the large invoices of playing cards and poker chips that are daily shipped from St. Paul westward, it is inferred that the cattle season in Montana has come to an end.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 588

BEWITCHING ROSALIND.

MISS COGHLAN SCORES A TRIUMPH IN SHAKESPEARE'S PASTORAL COMEDY.

Artless Art and Winning Ways Captivate the Audience at the Grand—A Rosalind That Is Original and Charming—Some of the Impressions of the Performance—"Lady of Lyons" Matinee—Amusement Notes.

The mettle of Miss Coghlan was tried in the crucible of Shakspeare last evening and Rosalind was the special test. It is always a severe one and is a standard by which an actress is measured in comedy. The coquetry, the quick changing moods, the assumption of a boy's character, dress and bearing, the half-concealed, half-discovered love, the coy but clever leading on of Orlando and the thousand charming qualities that the genius of Shakspeare has put into his loveliest of women require the highest attributes of bright and beautiful womanhood and the perfection of art.

With those who know Miss Coghlan's ability there could be little doubt that she would stand the test with credit, even with undoubted success, but they were hardly prepared for the brilliant triumph she achieved. It was a triumph of the woman and her art, with no artifice, no extraneous circumstances to aid her. The subtle and exquisite quality of her art linked with the grace and beauty of the artiste pervaded the house like a perfumed atmosphere blown from a bank of flowers, filled tas'e, sense and soul and captivated heart and mind.

There is the beautiful Rosalind of Mary Anderson with a certain coy and naive charm which is inseparable from the pretty woman in a boy's part, but without subtlety or depth of feeling or expression, a sort of celery salad served on ice; there is the poetic, airy, arch, delicate Rosalind of Modjeska, a pate of elf and maiden smothered in accent; there are others of varying qualities and beauties, but none more captivating than that of Miss Coghlan. She was sweet and indescribably winning.

Here is a human Rosalind with all the attributes of fascinating maidenhood. In the first act she was a bright, merry modest girl rather free with her wit, full of the sparkle, the airy grace and light humor of youth and yet with a reserve of tender womanliness. Without as much coyness as is sometimes given her, but simply an unconsciously charming woman. Her soft heart was touched to sadness by the sorrows of the bereaved father and her slumbering sentiment was awakened by the gallant bearing of the melancholy Orlando. The expression at first touch of love struggling for mastery with maiden modesty was delightfully pictured in coy glances, arch challenges, pretty shrinking ways and yet pointed inventions which the instinct and artless impulse of girlhood prompts. It was an artistic beginning and captured the audience.

It was only the beginning, the introduction to a wealth of exquisite acting which developed in the forest scenes. From the moment that the transformed Rosalind in drab doublet and hose tripped on the the stage with conscious bravado and mincing swagger, shrinking at the thought of meeting a man in such guise, to the drop of the curtain there was not a moment of Rosalind's presence which was not full of rare comedy and genuine enjoyment. There was the element of the unexpected, of the impulsive, of the spontaneous which was delightful. Her merriment, her coquettishness, her mannish assumptions which were touched always with feminine ways and were contrasted with some girlish trick fairly pearled, and rippled in endless variety of artless but artful expression.

It was bubbling fun, full of the suggestion of innocent glee, and yet tinged with the tenderness of a love-stricken girl which was voiced in softening eyes, caressing hand, heaving bosom and lips parted by soft, expressive sighs. Eye, mouth and limb were alive with expressive action, and added pith and point to the lines, read with fine intelligence.

There seemed an infinity of invention in voicing the moods and way of Rosalind, but the peculiar charm of the actress was a certain genuine quality which pictured a rollicking and coquettish, but true and tender woman. There was a lovableness, an entrancing invitation to woo in the boy-girl which was irresistibly warm and attractive, and had a thrill of passion that would tempt an anchorite.

It was altogether an artistic, original and delightful effort, fine in conception and perfect in execution. It points the direction in which Miss Coghlan's best success lies. She did not wear a cloak, but in attempting to hide her limbs sprang behind Celia's skirt. The comedy in this bit of business was broad but effective. There were here and there admirable inspirations in the way of stage business, which can not be mentioned. Miss Coghlan was not as thoroughly familiar with the lines as she might have been, but this was shown only in slight errors which did not mar the whole. She was called before the curtain again and again and received a genuine ovation from the audience.

Her company is hardly a Shakspeare organization, if the performance of last night is to be taken as a test. The cast did not show to best advantage. Mr. Lipman made a fine Orlando, which was nevertheless somewhat crude. He spoke his lines with too great rapidity and lacked repose, although parts of his work were excellent. Mr. De Belleville's Jaques, while fairly interpreted in action, was not strong in reading. Mr. MacDonald's Touchstone lacked point and spirit, and Mr. Walcot's Duke Senior was without particular merit. The best work of the support was done by Mr. Clarges as Adam. The part was admirably taken in every way, the lines being read with fine intelligence and feeling. Miss Clyde Hasson's Celia was clever and sweet, and Mrs. Walcot's Audrey was made an extremely broad though amusing character.

To-night "London Assurance" will be given, while "As You Like It" will be repeated at the New Year's matinee and "School for Scandal" to-morrow night.

"Lady of Lyons."

The Grand was packed yesterday afternoon for the "Lady of Lyons" matinee. The performance was a splendid one in every respect, admirably acted and beautifully costumed. Miss Coghlan's Pauline was a revelation of artistic work in her exquisite reading of the lines and her superb acting. The audience was taken by storm and was enthusiastic in approval. Her dresses were dainty wonders of richness and taste. Mr. De Belleville's Claude Melnotte was not strong in every way. While he acted the part with ease and fine effect he did not give the poetic lines the intelligent interpretation they demand.

Alas, Poor Clown.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Rudolph Mette, who was at one time considered one of the best acrobatic clowns and bareback riders in America, was yesterday committed to the Hudson County Jail of Union Hill, as a common vagrant. He had been found the night before wandering about the streets dirty and penniless. His former cheery smile had vanished and a pinched hungry look had taken its place. He had begged, he said, from door to door for shelter but there was none who would as much as give him a crust. In despair he appealed to a policeman and asked to be locked up as a common vagrant. There are few theater or circus goers in this country who have not laughed at the nonsense or applauded the daring leaps of Rudolph Mette. For many seasons he traveled with Barnum's, Forepaugh's and other circuses. About ten years ago he was married to Ella Stokes of Philadelphia in a circus ring. The ceremony was witnessed by 5,000 people. They ceased to live together about three years ago, and since then Mette has wandered from city to city playing at cheap variety theatres. During the height of his professional career the combination he managed was known as "The Mette Brothers," and consisted of himself, Louis Metrogh and Frank McClellan. About two years ago he fell heir to some $6,000 by the death of a relative. The legacy was entirely unexpected and proved his ruin. He opened a saloon at West Hoboken and established a side-show with which he traveled over the country for two months. At the end of that time his money was gone. Brooding over his misfortunes has gradually weakened his intellect and by many he was considered insane.

Amusement Notes.

"Mugg's Landing" draws excellent houses to the People's every night.

El Nino Eddie does a rather wonderful bounding rope act at Pope's and is the best feature of Hill's novelties.

The "Stranglers of Paris" gets plenty of appreciation at the Standard from those who admire sensational melodrama.

The two headed cow, the California Dot and the stage show furnish entertainment for the crowds this week at the Palace Museum.

"Humbug" keeps the audiences at the Olympic amused. Roland Reed is comical as Jack Luster and sings his songs with a pointed effectiveness which always makes them go.

To-night the second concert of the Musical Union, public rehearsal of which took place yesterday, will be given at Exposition Music Hall. The programme is an excellent one and Mr. Waldauer's orchestra will be assisted by Mme. Trebelli and the Hatton Glee Club.

POOR "WILL STUART."

Arrangements for the Funeral of the Dead Bohemian—Interesting Anecdotes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, December 30.—It is seldom that a man passes out of life and leaves behind him such a host of kindly memories as did William Stuart. He died as he had lived for years, with his pen in his hand. There is a bit of pathos, too, about his last act in life. For a quarter of a century Judge George B. Shea had been one of the dead man's dearest friends. He had been nursed in sickness under the Judge's roof and a chair was always ready for him by the Judge's fire. The Judge's daughters had known him from their childhood, and he in turn petted them as his own children. Just a few days before his death Miss Shea had written asking him to dine with the family Tuesday evening. At the appointed hour they were sitting by an open fire wondering why their old friend did not come, when a messenger arrived announcing that their expected guest was dead. He had sat down to answer the note when death silently overtook him.

"He was a genial soul," said Lester Wallack. "I think he never did an unkind act. Brilliant, fluent, gentle and loveable he always was. Sick as I am, I will help to bury him, if it is possible, and will be only be too glad to pay a last respect to a noble memory."

"He was a wonderful person," said Chandler Fulton. "He was the last of an old school. They may call him a Bohemian, but they must also say that he was a gentleman in the true sense of the word. He was the embodiment of dignity, of wit and generosity, and the most wonderful conversationalist of the present day."

Another test of William Stuart's friendships are the offers made for the burial of the body. A half dozen of his old time friends gathered in Judge Shea's parlor yesterday to talk over the arrangements for the funeral services. Nothing much was done, however, except to appoint a committee of arrangements. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

All day yesterday the body lay in the house where Stuart died. Old Nicholas Kilroy, the faithful servant for half a lifetime, watched by the dead man's side. The face is peaceful like a child's and the massive forehead of which its owner was so justly proud and which is like a reminiscence of Daniel Webster, is like a piece of sculpture. The grief of the aged servant is very deep. The anecdotes of Stuart's life are numberless. One when several of his old cronies were at his house at Pequot Point, he discovered that there was no okra for the soup. Stuart, who was about starting for the city, promised to procure some and send it. He sent a telegram to the anxious epicures, saying: "I have okra. Stuart." This was in war times. A simple telegrapher of the village thought it an important advice from the seat of a battle, and the next day the local paper announced to its public a glorious victory for the Union troops in the capture of Okra by the distinguished Gen. Stuart. The "General" never forgot the story, and told it with shouts of laughter to his dying day. He used to tell another story about Richard Brinsley Sheridan, which, some how, has got twisted about the teller himself and retold as a story of his own life. It is the one published yesterday, saying that Stuart had invited a noble duke to dinner once and when the Duke arrived he found the house in the hands of the Sheriff. Stuart never kept a house of his own in the city, and this story is untrue.

WANTS THE ROYALTY.

A Suit for Heavy Damages for Using Mill Machinery.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 30.—A suit on a claim for heavy damages has been brought in the Circuit Court by A. C. Richards against F. P. Allis, the flouring mill machinery manufacturer, of this city. The suit is to recover royalty on a patent for the manufacture of flour used in the mill machinery sent out by the defendant. The damages resulting from non-payment are estimated by the plaintiff at $125,000. The latter alleges in his complaint that he is the owner of two-fifteenths interest in the machine, which was patented in 1877 by Charles M. Roberts, now deceased. Richards asserts that he is administrator of the Roberts estate, which holds a five-fifteenths interest in the patent and is also trustee of the remaining interest. It is further alleged that in 1884 the owners of the patent and the defendant entered into an agreement under which the latter was to have the privilege of using the patented improvements. The owners of the patent and defendant were to share half and half the royalty received, which was not fixed at that time. A month later, in February, the sum to be paid was fixed at $1 per barrel for each barrel of flour manufactured. Plaintiff further alleges that the defendant has furnished a number of mills with machinery containing the improvements covered by the Roberts patent, but has failed to collect any royalty or license or account to plaintiff. The sum demanded is for breach of contract.

CARD STYLES.

WHAT THE RULE IS IN NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

Hand-Painted Designs the Rage—Engraved Names Replace the Printed—Autumn Leaves Worked In—A New Thing for the Ladies.

The tide of card purchasing has shifted from Christmas remembrances to New Year greetings, and the stationery departments of stores are thronged with searchers for the "proper thing." There is not very much change in the style of cards used by those not in society. They are about the same old thing, satin and silk, with heavy fringes. But society people have something new enough to tickle their fancy and esthetic taste. Instead of the thick card with beveled edge, of last year, a thinner card, about twice as large as visiting style, is en regle. The edges are ragged and the general character of the card rough. In the left-hand upper corner are different hand-painted designs of the Mikado, fancy costumes and landscapes. There is a suggestiveness of amusement in some of these designs that will no doubt not make them very acceptable to young men. The "three little maids" bring the opera strongly to mind, and a cute little picture of a couple sleigh-riding has a peculiar fitness for this time of year. The latest craze of snow shoeing brings out very pretty figures of ladies and gentlemen racing over the snow with their elaborate pedal supports. The variety of designs is apparently endless, and every climate is remembered with a hundred fancies.

THE SWELL.

The swell card is a plain white with ragged edges. In the lower right-hand corner the year is placed, and in the upper left-hand corner, in blended bronze, "Happy New Year" is inscribed in rustic lettering. Another radical change in this card from all others is that the name and date are engraved and not printed, the name in plain script. The edges of these are touched with variegated bronzes which produce a lovely effect. The card is about the ordinary visiting size.

A PRETTY THING.

One of the prettiest designs, but probably not as close to the swell fancy as the last named, is an arrangement of autumn leaves on a diamond-shaped, gilt-edged card. The leaves are four and are properly colored and so placed that the outer end of each leaf covers the corner of the diamond. Where the leaves meet in the center of the card is placed a miniature envelope, in which is printed the greeting.

Plush books are somewhat in demand, but they are very different from the plain style of the upper crust. These books are composed of two large cards tied together in book form with blue ribbons. The front side is covered with plush, bearing the inscription of the day. The inside, when the book is opened, presents on the right-hand page a small envelope with the greeting upon it.

Sachet bags with cards attached and hand-painted designs are sought after more than the dealers have expected.

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

The newest thing that the trade is trying to put on the St. Louis market is what is called in New York, the ladies' call autograph album. It is a plain book of paper cover, with nothing especially in design. It contains half a dozen pages or so, each one of which will hold eight or ten signatures which are to be written on representations of cards overlapping each other. The ladies who use these albums are supposed to capture every signature on New Year's Day, she wants. By this means she can make her album a very valuable souvenir of the day.

Do you wish to buy a DIAMOND STUD?
See the special inducements we will offer you this week.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
CORNER 4TH AND LOCUST.
New Year cards, finest stock; order early.

CHILDISH DEPRAVITY.

The Expert Infantile Pickpocket Arrested in New York.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Perhaps the most successful of infantile pickpockets that has ever come before the notice of the police, last night cried herself to sleep at police headquarters. The child was yesterday arrested by Detective Sheldon on a warrant issued by Justice Ford, charged with committing a large number of thefts in various stores. The infantile criminal gave her name as Lillian Smith, 11 years old, whose mother lives at 275 One Hundred and Twelfth street. As she stood trembling before Inspector Byrnes last night, she had the appearance of being reared in the lap of luxury. Instead of 11, the child did not appear to be more than 8 years of age, but she was very bright, pretty, quick, and very apt. On Monday last she was detected by one of the many officers stealing the pocket-book of a woman customer. The child was taken to the superintendent's room and searched, when to the surprise of all, $118 in bills, in small wads, was found stuffed away in her stockings. Just then a middle-aged woman made her appearance at the room door and said: "That's my child. How dare you detain her?" Jerome Wheeler of Wheeler & Webster, now constituting the firm of Macey & Co., was present and explained the circumstances under which the child was arrested, to which the woman replied, "That was my money. I gave my child $200 this morning to make some purchases." Her plea to have the child released proved futile, however, and as those present attempted to hold the woman also, she ran out and made her escape. Some hours later she returned with a man whom she claimed to be her husband. After considerable talk and argument the money was retained by the firm, and the child was allowed to go away with the woman. The next day several ladies called at the store, claiming to have been robbed, and the amounts lost were given to them. When he had paid out $106, and more claimants appeared Mr. Wheeler informed Inspector Byrnes. The child was found at the address given at Macey's store, and was taken to headquarters. There she fluently told her story to the Inspector:

"About five weeks ago," she said, "I went to live with Mrs. Annie Smith, a friend of my mamma's, at 1683 Lexington avenue. After I had been there about a week Mrs. Smith took me down town one afternoon. We rode on the Third Avenue Elevated Road to Fourteenth street and then walked over to Macey's. On the sidewalk Mrs. Smith said to me 'We must not be seen going in together. You go first and I'll meet you inside.' She did meet me, and just as we were going upstairs Mrs. Smith said, 'I should like to find a pocket-book here.' In a few minutes I came down stairs again and saw a lady's satchel on a counter. I watched until the lady's face was turned away and then opened the satchel, and took out her pocket-book and brought it to Mrs. Smith up-stairs. We went into the toilet-room, where she took the money out and threw the pocket-book away. She then bought me two night-dresses. On the way to the cars she said to me: 'You're a smart, bright girl, Lilly.' Two days after this Mrs. Smith said to me: 'Lilly, I want some more money. Can't you get me some?' 'I guess so,' I replied and went down to Macey's again alone.

I TOOK THREE POCKET-BOOKS.

I got about $20 in the pocket-books and threw the purses away, giving the money to Mrs. Smith at home. A few days after this Mrs. Smith again said she needed money and I went down to Stearn's store. There I stole two pocket-books. There was $15 in the pocket-books, and I gave the money to Mrs. Smith. About a week after I was at Stearn's store, Mrs. Smith took me with her to Stearn's store, where I got two pocket-books containing $17 altogether. I gave $8 to Mrs. Smith and the rest I kept for myself. Christmas eve Mrs. Smith told me she wanted $50. I went to Macey's and in a little while I managed to steal three pocket-books in which there was $20. I wanted some Christmas presents and did not think Mrs. Smith would buy me any, so I spent the $20, and told Mrs. Smith I had bad luck. I bought a cloak in Macey's for $9.70 and a hat for $4.75, with the other money I bought a dress. Christmas night Mrs. Smith, her husband and his brother took me to Hart's Theater Comique in Harlem. They took a box. After the play we had supper. After we got home and I was going to bed, Mrs. Smith said, 'Now Lillian, Monday you must manage to get the $13 back, for me that I spent to-night for the box and suppers.' Monday noon she again reminded me of it and told me not to come home without some money. I went to Macey's and in half an hour found three pocket-books. In them was $118, which I took to the toilet room and put in my stocking, but when I came out I was grabbed by a man and taken to a private office."

The child had told Mr. Wheeler that she had been taught to steal and lie by a lady living in Brooklyn, but to Inspector Byrnes she said: "I told a lie when I said that. Mrs. Smith told me what to do and how to do it. Last night she said to me, 'Now, Lilly, if anything should be said about this thing, you say you never gave me a cent of this money, and I'll swear to it.' I am very sorry I ever did anything of the kind and never will again."

On the strength of this confession Inspector Byrnes secured a warrant from Justice Ford and last night Mrs. Smith was brought to police headquarters and locked up. It is improbable that the child's name is Smith, she having assumed that name by the advice of the woman. Lillian's mother called at police headquarters in the evening to see her child. She appeared to be intoxicated and refused to make any statement or tell why she had allowed the girl to leave her home. Mr. Wheeler declared that the child's father had called on him and shown him letters of recommendation as to his character and standing. Both the woman and child will be arraigned in court to-day.

Do you wish to buy a DIAMOND LACE PIN?
See the special inducements we will offer you this week.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
CORNER 4TH AND LOCUST.
New Year cards, finest stock; order early.

SCHOTTEN'S MILLS BURNED

And Two Members of the Fire Department Painfully Injured.

A fire occurred last evening which resulted in the injury of two members of the Fire Department and the loss of about $30,000 worth of property. In the four-story building numbered 111 and 113 South Second street is located the establishment of Wm. Schotten & Co., one of the largest spice mills in the West. The structure is divided into two sections by a thick brick wall, the front half of the building being used for offices and store-rooms and the rear half for manufacturing purposes, the machinery being all located there. At 6 o'clock last evening the forty employes of the mill filed out as usual and Night Watchman Jacob Meyer started on his round to see that the fires were all out and to close the huge iron doors that form the only openings through the thick brick partition wall. He started on the upper floors, and noticed nothing unusual until he reached the first floor, when, as he tried to close the iron door he found the rear half of the building a mass of black smoke. Rushing to the office he told Mr. Julius Schotten, who, with the book-keepers, was just preparing to leave, and an alarm of fire was immediately turned on by one of the young men. When the department arrived they saw it was impossible to save the rear portion of the building, and directed their efforts solely to saving the front section and confining the fire to the mills proper. Richard Purcell of Company No. 23, while standing on a thirty-eight foot ladder endeavoring to open one of the iron shutters of the building, on the alley side, slipped off the icy rounds and fell to the ground. His left leg was fractured, and he was immediately taken to his home. Shortly afterward, the north wall on the alley fell, and in the scramble to get away Assistant Fire Chief Finnerty slipped and fell on his lantern, shattering the globe and cutting his hand badly. Later the rear wall fell and a portion of it crushed in Joseph Kiesenetter's bakery, doing damage to the extent of about $500. Here W. Clemens owns the bakery property, and the loss is covered by insurance. The rear portion of the Schotten building was a total loss, the machinery and about $5,000 worth of coffee being destroyed. It is covered by an insurance of $16,000 in John R. Triplett's agency. The building belongs to John Bolland, the jeweler, who values it at $12,000, and is insured for $8,000.

A Society Lady's Decision.

"The finest photographs made in St. Louis," a prominent society lady was heard to remark at a reception the other night, "are made by Strauss, the Franklin avenue photographer. Mr. Strauss has the faculty of impressing the personality of the sitter in the picture, his poses are exquisite, and his light effects unsurpassable. It is a real pleasure to sit for a photograph in Strauss' gallery; he takes so much pains with you and is so artistic in all his work. I have seen the best efforts of all the leading photographers in the West, but I do not know anybody in St. Louis or anywhere this side of New York to whom I would sooner sit for a photograph than Strauss."

TRAIN WRECKERS' TRIAL.

Suicided After Breakfast—Teachers Support the Blair Bill—Missouri Matters.

KANSAS CITY, December 30.—The conductor and engineer occupied the witness stand yesterday at the trial of Hamilton for the Missouri Pacific train-wrecking. The widow and sister of Horton, the dead fireman, were present in court.

FULTON, December 30.—James Fletcher, after taking breakfast with his family yesterday, went into another room and committed suicide, placing a bullet in his brain. No cause was assigned.

LAMAR, December 30.—The Southwest Missouri Teachers' Association adjourned last evening. They adopted a resolution in support of the Blair bill.

Attention Needed.

Carelessness is never more dangerous than when it applies to neglected catarrh. Recent past errors in using nostrums by a free test of "Carbolic Smoke Ball," and let your judgment dictate a purchase by the result. It is applied and acts differently from other treatments. No catarrhal specialist or remedy but "Carbolic Smoke Ball" publishes sworn testimonials of Cures. *This is significant.*

BREADSTUFFS.

AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF THIS SUBJECT FOR 1886.

Receipts and Shipments of Wheat, Oats, Corn, Rye and Barley—The Biggest Cotton Year Ever Known—The Hay Trade—Interesting Facts and Figures.

The following additional reviews of important branches of St. Louis business during the year show an encouraging increase in many departments.

BREADSTUFFS.

What St. Louis Has Done in Wheat, Flour, Rye, Barley and Oats.

St. Louis can hardly congratulate herself upon her grain trade of 1886. A moderate gain was made in

WHEAT

receipts and a small gain in oats, but the other cereals fell behind the preceding year's. This market did, however, handle its share of wheat, and the total receipts for the year will figure close up to 12,000,000 bushels, exceeding 1885's arrivals by something like 1,500,000 bushels. It must be remembered that last year's crop was a short one and many million bushels smaller than the crop of 1885. The quality of the winter wheat raised this year was exceptionally fine, and by far the larger proportion of the wheat received here since harvest graded No. 2. The first rush of receipts to market of the new crop was very heavy, but since August the arrivals have dropped off to small proportions, leading to the belief that the wheat in sections tributary to St. Louis has been closely marketed, and but little more is to come forward. The largest stock ever known accumulated here at an early period, and, with but slight diminution, has been carried in elevators since, the total now amounting to about 4,000,000 bushels. Low prices have ruled, as they have in all the markets of the world, yet these cheap values failed to start an export movement or even to help the city millers out. The total shipments for the year will be considerably less than 2,500,000 bushels, or about the same as last year's. Very little of this was exported to Europe, as prices in this market, up to within a very short time, have been above a parity with the European countries that buy our wheat. Lately, quite a large lot of No. 2 wheat was sold here to go to Europe, the start it is hoped and believed of a good business in that line. As usual, the greater amount of the wheat sold here has been taken by city millers. In corn receipts there has been a heavy and discouraging falling off as the total for the year will not reach much over 16,000,000 bushels, or nearly 10,000,000 bushels less than the year before. Most of this decrease has been since the new crop was marketed. Previous years saw heavy arrivals in November and December, but this year's receipts during these months were extraordinarily small. Other markets suffered from this falling off as well as our own, and from the same cause. The country would sell but a small amount to come to the usual distributing points, as better prices could be realized by selling their corn to live stock feeders in their own sections, or by selling direct to Southern and Southwestern points. Railroad discrimination, too, in favor of more Eastern markets, told against St. Louis and diverted large amounts that heretofore had come here. As in all grains, low prices were the rule in

CORN,

though values did not get down to as low a range as in previous years. Shipments showed more of a falling off even than did receipts, the total running up to about 12,000,000 bushels against 20,000,000 bushels in 1885. This year's exports to Europe were very fair, and when there was a navigable stage of water in the river the export movement kept up steadily. The receipts of

OATS

were larger, the total reaching over 7,300,000 bushels, against a little less than that the preceding year, but shipments so far reach less than 2,700,000 bushels, while those of 1885 were over 3,600,000 bushels. It has been a fairly good market taken all through and prices maintained a satisfactory level. Less than 500,000 bushels of

RYE

came in, and these receipts were 200,000 bushels smaller than in 1885, shipments of about 350,000 bushels this year, falling largely below the year before. St. Louis never did aspire to be a rye market, as the section upon which she draws does not raise a great deal of that article. The trade that handles

BARLEY

brought in over 2,500,000 bushels, which compares very favorably with previous years. The immense brewing establishments of St. Louis purchase a vast amount of barley to supply their great beer trade, consequently there is little likelihood of this cereal's receipts falling off, unless prohibition goes in force in this State.

THE FLOUR TRADE

of St. Louis has been one of the most discouraging in the history of this market. City millers have labored under the disadvantage of railroad discriminations in favor of other and competing markets, especially Minneapolis, and of prices that practically shut them off from supplying European markets. Where in previous years St. Louis millers have sold steadily and heavily for export, this year they did very little in that line. In the first place the European markets were glutted with American flour, most of it consigned, and prices on the other side were relatively lower than in this country, and again the Northwest mills, through cheaper wheat and lower freight rates than St. Louis millers could obtain, were enabled to sell their flour so much cheaper that they really have enjoyed a monopoly of the New England and European trade. Outside of the local manufacturers the flour business was most unsatisfactory also. Handlers of country flour labored under some of the disadvantages that the city millers did, besides finding a slack and poor demand from the South nearly all the time. It did look for a long time to the trade as though the South had stopped eating wheat bread and was living on corn bread or acorns. How receipts of flour have fallen off is shown by the official figures, which will hardly reach 900,000 barrels for the year, or 200,000 barrels below those of 1885. Shipments are 2,200,000 barrels, against over 2,500,000 barrels last year.

PROVISIONS.

The Business in Hog Products Done During the Year 1886.

Hog product is not the immense business in St. Louis it was some years ago. As the packing and sale of provisions left Cincinnati, so it is leaving St. Louis, and so it will Chicago. It follows the hog slowly but surely, and, as the great American hog goes West, so does the business dependent upon it. A large packing business is still done here, however, and St. Louis ranks still among the leaders in that important branch of trade. The amount of pork, meats and lard handled here for distribution to the South principally was very considerable during the past year, and the trade at large have no cause to complain at the record for 1886. Most, if not all the concerns engaged in the provision business in St. Louis have done well and made money. A safe conservative trade is pursued, a large section of territory is provided for by this market, and the prices realized, while low, have permitted of few losses. The movement at this point from January 1 to December 24, with comparisons, was as follows:

RECEIPTS.	1886.	1885.
Pork, bbls	6,667	6,462
Hams, lbs	4,443,735	5,821,759
Meats, lbs	61,813,919	74,636,482
Lard, lbs	11,666,715	8,845,457
SHIPMENTS.	1886.	1885.
Pork, bbls	45,489	60,590
Hams, lbs	33,573,794	18,619,130
Meats, lbs	79,335,975	104,069,788
Lard, lbs	47,375,233	45,719,335

COTTON.

The Largest Receipts That St. Louis Has Ever Yet Known.

The season of 1885-86, ending on August 31, was the largest in point of receipts and one of the most satisfactory St. Louis has ever seen. The total arrivals footed up 474,080 bales, or nearly 182,000 bales in excess of the preceding season, the shipments showing up proportionately. Since then, while a good business has been done and the receipts held far above most other seasons, they have fallen below the phenomenal arrivals of the same time in 1885. Speaking of last season's trade, C. W. Simmons, Secretary of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, in his annual report remarks:

The business of the season just closed shows a flattering increase over the previous two years, and offers great encouragement to the cotton factors and dealers in this market, and is an answer to the croakers who are always predicting the downfall of the cotton business of St. Louis. The increase in receipts over the past season is in round numbers 87,000 bales, and the value of the cotton shipped to this market is larger than that of any other product, with the further advantage that about 90 per cent of the proceeds is exchanged for manufactured goods and supplies, which stimulates and gives vitality to very many branches of business. The cotton factors of St. Louis confidently look for a continuance of former patronage, because of their reputation for fair dealing and because our facilities for handling the staple are unequaled, cotton shipped to this point not coming in contact with mud or water, and is received into fifteen immense warehouses connected with the various railroads. Cotton is unloaded from the cars, compressed and weighed, and again reloaded without expense of drayage, which is an important item. The factors and commission men of St. Louis are conservative in their methods of doing business, and nowhere can be found a body of men of more public spirit, enterprise and honor, and whose dealings deserve more confidence from their customers. They are also in a position to be liberal in their advances, and can and do offer their patrons supplies of all kinds at most reasonable figures. The buyers of this market represent all of the Eastern mills, as well as Liverpool and the Continent, and parties consigning cotton to our factors will see that there is a healthy competition among buyers from every manufacturing center both at home and abroad, consequently prices are well maintained and St. Louis has had the reputation the last season of realizing better prices for her cotton than any other mark. The railway system of St. Louis pierces all the cotton regions properly included in her territory and are the life of her cotton trade. They are the Iron Mountain & Southern, the Missouri Pacific, the San Francisco, the Texas & St. Louis, Cairo Short Line and Mobile & Ohio, which, with their numerous branches, can and do bring cotton to this market at fair and equitable rates. Beside the railways we have the mighty Mississippi River and its tributaries, over which cotton and all other freight can be transported at satisfactory rates. In summing up the advantages this point holds out to the planter and merchant of the South for consigning his cotton here, the facts are as follows: The certainty of liberal and fair dealing by the factors, the competition of buyers from all the manufacturing centers, favorable freight rates to and from all points, freedom from expense at warehouses, and their superior facilities for receiving and handling the fleecy staple, its protection from fire and the elements and from pilferers. And last, but not least, the planter and merchant can here lay in his supplies of flour, meats and groceries, clothing, agricultural implements, hanging and ties, mules and all other necessary articles at a far greater advantage to himself than at any other cotton market.

HAY.

St. Louis Now Probably the Leading Market in the Country.

In hay St. Louis maintains her position as one of the largest, if not the leading market of the country. There has been a first rate business done during the past year, though receipts of, say 85,000 tons, are somewhat less than those of the year before. Satisfactory prices have been generally prevalent and a steady demand has kept the market pretty well cleaned up most of the time. Occasionally there was a glut, but lasting for only a few days at a time. The shipments for the year will reach 27,000 tons, in this, too, falling below the year before.

THERE hundred and sixty-five evenings' entertainment for $5 at the Public Library.

Barr's

WE HAVE BEEN HOLDING BACK
FOR A SPECIAL
New Year's Glove Sale
All the Evening and Party Gloves Received with Our
GREAT GUMERSELL PURCHASE!
These we will offer This Week at HALF-PRICE for the shading and sizes given, as follows:

8-But. length MOUSQUETAIRE KIDS. Sizes—5 1-4, 5 1-2, 5 3-4, 6, 6 1-4, 6 1-2 and 6 3-4. Shades—Pearl, Heliotrope, Flesh, Pink, Sky, Cream, Sea Foam, White.
Price, $1.35 Pair.
Gumersell's price.....$2.50 pair

12-But. length MOUSQUETAIRE KIDS. Sizes—5 1-4, 5 1-2, 5 3-4, 6, 6 1-4, 6 1-2 and 6 3-4. Shades—Pearl, Heliotrope, Flesh, Pink, Sky, Cream, Sea Foam, White.
Price, $1.75 Pair.
Gumersell asked.....$3.50 pair

8-Button length MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDE. Sizes—5 1-4, 5 1-2, 5 3-4, 6, 6 1-4, 6 1-2 and 6 3-4. Shades—Pearl, White, Flesh, Pink, Sky, Cream, Sea Foam.
This Lot, $1.25 Pair.
Gumersell's price was.....$2.45 pair

12-Button length MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDE. Sizes—5 1-4, 5 1-2, 5 3-4, 6, 6 1-4, 6 1-2 and 6 3-4. Shades—White, Cream, Flesh and Pink.
This Lot, $1.75 Pair.
Gumersell asked.....$3.25 pair

Gentlemen will also find a full stock of CALLING GLOVES at the
WM. BARR DRY GOODS CO.'S,
SIXTH, OLIVE TO LOCUST STREETS.

Barr's

DRIVEN OUT BY FINERY.

Mme. Trebelli Chats Regretfully About the Decadence of Italian Opera.

Old school, from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet. That is Mme. Trebelli. She does not belong wholly to the past, and yet she is of it. While her carriage was waiting to take her to the waiting audience, at the rehearsal of the Musical Union, she talked to a reporter of the POST-DISPATCH. She was dressed for the stage, she wore something blue and fluffy that extended yards behind, which she had put on for the concert.

"The Italian opera is decayed," she said, "and oh, I am sorry for it. I belong to the Italian opera, it was the school of music for this country, it was the teacher of the best that is known in this country of music. What has killed it? Ah! I do not know. There is one thing—the terrible salaries demanded by the prima donna. Patti with her $5,000 a night that has driven the impresarios out of the business. Think! who could pay such salaries, carry the company necessary and have anything left himself? If the impresario was a millionaire and wanted to waste his money then he could run an opera company with so much to the prima donna. Then there is another reason. The American people have seen opera put on with perfect mise en scene, with gorgeous ensemble and they will not go to see Italian opera in which the scenery is tawdry and ragged, and the costumes are wretched and incorrect. The German Opera Company in New York put on operas gorgeously, so I am told the American Opera Company have done, though I have not seen them. How now could the poor old Italian opera, with all its art, live in opposition to costume and scenery?"

"Why is it, Mme. Trebelli, there are so few great contraltos?"

"The taste has changed, and there are now no operas in which the contralto is given a great part. The composers write for the soprano or the mezzo-soprano. I used to sing in Rossini's Stabat Mater but the public does not want that now. They want something dramatic. They will not hear music for music's sake. So all the new operas are full of action, and the leading parts are written for screamers. There is now no singing on the opera stage; it is all screaming. If you had an opera with a great contralto part you could not put it on, because there would be no company to support it. The contralto would be of the old school, she would be an artist, for all contraltos are old, you know. The company would all be screamers. Think how many great singers are there. Well go over the list. Are they not all old? How many have appeared in say ten years? Nevada? Ah, she has been singing on the stage a dozen years."

Her talk, though pessimistic, as it surely might be in contemplation of the school that was her home, was not bitter, was not cynical. She saw the brilliance of the new era and while regretting all that was passing away had praise for the later era. She came to St. Louis to fill but one engagement, and will return directly to New York to fill dates there and in the vicinity. She is arranging a concert tour that will take her to Florida and along the gulf to New Orleans and Texas, possibly ending in California.

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Largest stock
in the City.
Brolaski's New
Shoe Store,
208 North (Fifth) Broadway.

AN INSURANCE SENSATION.

The Case of Mrs. Annie Hurley Being Investigated—Alleged Poisoning.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., December 30.—Henry T. Culver of Boston, Superintendent of Agencies for the John Hancock Insurance Company, and Edward Hamill of New York, Medical Supervisor for the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., have been here investigating the circumstances of the sudden death of Thomas Hughes, on whose life Mrs. Ann Hurley held a policy in each company amounting to $235. The gentlemen interested preserve the utmost secrecy, but admit that there is reason to believe that Hughes was poisoned. It is said by the officers of the companies that Mrs. Hurley also holds policies in the Metropolitan Company and the Homœopathic Company of New York, for about $1,000. It is also thought that investigations are to be made as to the cause of death in one or two other cases wherein Mrs. Hurley was the beneficiary in the policies. It is probable that two or three other bodies will be exhumed for examination.

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Finest & Cheapest
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Mermod & Jaccard JEWELRY CO.,
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Wedding Invitations finely executed.

HENRY ENGAU,
BOOKBINDER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
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Fine bookbinding a specialty.

LIGHT!—MORE LIGHT!
—THE—
FAY GAS FIXTURE CO.,
No. 1126 Olive Street,
HAVE A FINE ARRAY OF
Holiday Goods!
Fancy Hanging and Stand Lamps, Bronzes and Colored Globes in great variety.
Call and examine our stock. We take pleasure in showing our goods.
No. 1126 Olive Street.
L. WETTEROTH.....Manager

DIED.

BRENNAN—BESSIE, daughter of Edward and Sarah Brennan, aged 13 months.
Funeral will take place Friday, December 31, at 1:30 p. m., from family residence, No. 2624 North Eleventh street.

FINNERTY—THOS. FINNERTY, aged 32 years, brother of Hugh Finnerty.
Funeral will take place Friday, December 31, at 1:30 p. m., from the family residence, No. 3712 North Fourteenth street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

RINO—On Wednesday, December 29, AUGUST, our beloved husband and father, after a lingering illness.
MRS. MINA RINO,
MISS ROSA RINO.
Due notice will be given when funeral takes place.

SHIELDS—On Wednesday, December 29, MARY SHIELDS, widow of the late Thomas Shields, aged 69 years.
Funeral from family residence, 3676 Finney avenue, Friday, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.
South Shields and Newcastle-on-Tyne (England) papers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC.
ALL WEEK.
TO-NIGHT, Matinee Saturday (New Year's Day.)
THE LEGITIMATE COMEDIAN,
MR. ROLAND REED
In his latest success
HUMBUG
Sunday, January 2—The Famous Siberia.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THE Greatest Living Actress,
Rose Coghlan!
★To-Night—LONDON ASSURANCE.★
Friday—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
New Year's Matinee—AS YOU LIKE IT.
NEW YEAR'S EVENING,
Peg Woffington in Masks and Faces.
January 2—Eben Plympton in "Jack."

POPE'S | TO-NIGHT
Every night this week and Saturday Matinee,
Gus Hill's World of Novelties!
Songs and dances, farce and comedy, acrobatic and gymnastic features.
Grand New Year's Matinee.
Next Week—Wall Street Bandit.

PEOPLE'S THEATER
TO-NIGHT, New Year's and Sunday Matinees,
Great Success of
Miss Frances Bishop in Mugg's Landing.
Presents for the Ladies in the Parquet and Family Circle at New Year's Matinee.
Sun. Night, Jan. 2—A Cold Day; or The Laplanders.

STANDARD.
To-night, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday matinees.
THE STRANGLERS OF PARIS.
The original scenery; the great New York company, including FRANK A. TANNEHILL in his great character of "Jacon."
Next Week—Mr. Charles Verner in the famous Irish comedy, "Shamus O'Brien."

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ST. LOUIS
HANSOM CAB COMPANY,
Office and Stables, Eighteenth and Pine sts.
TELEPHONE NO. 1209.
RATES OF FARE:
For one or two persons, each mile.....25 cents
Additional half mile or less.....15 cents
THEATER CALLS (round trip)..$2.
STANDS:
Olympic Theater, S. W. Cor. 6th & Pine.
Planters' House, N. W. Cor. 8th & Olive.
Compton & Olive, Park & Mississippi ave.
☞ See that our trade-mark is on doors or lamps, if you would avoid dispute and overcharge.

ELLEARD FLORAL CO.,
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Established 1872. Incorporated 1886.

A fine supply of the Choicest Roses—Marmets, Bennets, American Beauties and other rare cut flowers—also Holly and Mistletoe. Estimates cheerfully given for decorations for weddings, churches and other holiday festivities; write or telephone us. Telephone 888.
S. ERRMANN, JR., Secretary.


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Parlor Cabinet
(Upright Folding
BED,
With Cable Suspension Woven Wire Spring. No more sagging.
ISAAC S. LEE, 806 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS.

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Is delivered by Carriers at 15 Cents a week in more than 400 Cities and Towns in the surrounding States.

BRANCH OFFICES IN THE CITY.

The following branch offices have been established where Want Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received and where the paper is kept for sale:

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Geo. Scherer, Book and News Co.
BROADWAY, 7631 S.—Waibel's Carondelet Drug Store.
BROADWAY, 2001 N.—Otto D'Amour, Druggist.
BROADWAY, 2612 S.—E. Geisler, Druggist, Telegraph and Post-Office.
BROADWAY, 3907 S.—Francis Hemm, Prescription Druggist.
BENTON ST., 1501.—Otto Sutter, Druggist.
CASS AV., 1327.—C. W. Tomfohrde; Fine Drugs.
CHOUTEAU AV., 1500.—H. F. A. Spilker, Druggist.
CHOUTEAU AV., 2837.—W. E. Krueger, Druggist.
DODIER ST., 2248.—G. H. Wagner, Prescription Pharmacist.
ELEVENTH ST., 4201 N., cor. Penrose—H. W. Barkhoefer, Druggist.
EASTON AV., 3128, cor. Compton.—F. C. Pauley, Pharmacist.
FINNEY AV., 3837.—Paul E. Fiquet, Drug Store.
FRANKLIN AV., 1600.—C. Kilpstein, Drugs.
FRANKLIN AV., 3342.—A. Szerenyi, Druggist
GAMBLE ST., 2631.—Braun's Pharmacy.
LAFAYETTE AV., 1800. Emile Kuenster, Druggist.
LAFAYETTE AV., 2001.—John J. Harris, Druggist.
MARKET ST., 2846.—St. Louis Pharmacy Co
NORTH MARKET ST., 3522.—W. D. Temm, Druggist.
OLIVE ST., 1500.—Russell Riley, Druggist.
OLIVE ST., 3000.—C. E. S. Macdonald, Prescription Pharmacist.
OLIVE ST., 3500.—Kirkbride & Roth, Drug Store.
PARK AV., 1937.—G. H. J. Andreas, Druggist.
SIDNEY ST., 2100.—E. DuFour, Confectioner.
SALINA ST., 2870, cor. Pestalozzi.—August P. Kaltwasser, Druggist.
WALNUT ST., 2200.—Walnut Street Pharmacy.
WASHINGTON AV., 2328.—Thos. G. Glenn, Druggist.
EAST ST. LOUIS, op. Post Office.—Oscar F. Kresse, Books, Newspapers, Fancy Goods, etc.
BELLEVILLE, ILL.—(Chandler Building), Kaercher & Stolberg.
ROCK SPRINGS.—(One block east of Cheltenham Station) Chas. Harris, P.-D. carrier and dealer in periodicals.

It is for sale on all trains and Steamboats leaving St. Louis, and at the following, among other, leading points:

Burlington, Kan.—Victor King, Post Office.
Cherryvale, Kan.—R. S. T. Asdel.
Chicago, Ill.—Palmer House, Sherman House, Leland House, Brentano & Bro., 101 State st.; Tremont House. Grand Pacific Hotel.
Cleveland, O.—News Stand in Depot.
Columbus, Kan.—Braun & Sleese.
Columbus, Ky.—E. F. Drace.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—J. R. Hawley, 164 Vine st.
Canton, Miss.—J. G. Fellows.
Dallas, Texas.—J. Jackson.
Denver, Col.—S. B. Wright, 385 Larimer and 391 Sixteenth; C. W. Paradice, 392 Lawrence st., and St. James Hotel.
Evansville, Ind.—G. C. Smith & Co., 129 Main st.
El Paso, Tex.—Grand Central Hotel.
Ft. Smith, Ark.—C. A. Tillis and T. Phillips & A. Son.
Ft. Worth, Tex.—H. S. Kratz.
Girard, Kan.—McNaught & Springer.
Hannibal, Mo.—N. V. Wollner, 211 Broadway; L. Morris and D. L. Hubbard.
Hastings, Neb.—Allen, Winch & Co., Post Office.
Hot Springs, Ark.—Hotels and News Stands.
Jackson, Miss.—Eyrict & Co.
Kansas City, Mo.—Union Depot News Stand; J. F. Cleveland, 556 Cherry st.
Kenton, Tenn.—J. D. Graham.
Keokuk, Io.—D. Lowry, 523 Main st., and R. B. B. Wood.
Leadville, Col.—B. F. Gardner & Co., 608 Harrison av.
Louisville, Ky.—C. T. Dearing, corner Third and Jefferson av.
Memphis, Tenn.—R. M. Mansford, 298 Main st.
Milan, Tenn.—W. W. Horner.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Nicolette House News Stand
New York, N. Y.—Brentano & Bro., 5 Union Square, Metropolitan Hotel, Windsor Hotel.
New Orleans, La.—Geo. Ellis, opposite Post Office, and W. F. Goldwaite.
Omaha, Neb.—Barkalow & Bro., Union Depot, and J. J. Fruehauf, 808 South Fifteenth st.
Oswego, Kan.—B. F. Harrison and J. H. Boulter.
Pilot Point, Texas.—J. B. Pondrom.
Palestine, Texas.—Louis Durr.
Pittsburg, Kan.—Thomas Elliott.
Quincy, Ill.—T. G. Spindler, 19 N. Sixth st.
San Francisco, Cal.—Scott's Bookstore, 22 Third st., and R. C. Wilber, Palace Hotel.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. W. Sawders, Merchants' Hotel.
Tyler, Texas.—A. F. Hunt.
Union City, Tenn.—G. W. Green.
Van Buren, Ark.—L. W. Jacques.
Vincennes, Ind.—T. Robinson.
Vicksburg, Miss.—A. G. Tillman, next door to Post Office, and Clarke & Co., 149 Washington st.
Washington, D. C.—Brentano Bros., 1015 Pennsylvania av.; Williard's Hotel.
Wichita, Kan.—Wichita News Company.

The POST-DISPATCH is on file in Europe at American Exchange, 449 Strand, and C. A. Gilligs, 9 Strand, Charring Cross, London, Eng., and American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, France.

LODGE NOTICES.

MISSOURI LODGE, NO. 11, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members, you are earnestly requested to attend our next regular meeting, Friday evening, December 31, at hall, Fourth and Locust streets. Nominations and elections of officers for the ensuing term and important business in relation to new hall and full attendance is desired. Visiting brothers invited to attend. A. S. WE[illegible], N. G.
W. G. MITCHELL, Sec. 33

IVY COUNCIL, 1037, A. L. OF H.—Regular election of officers will take place at their next regular meeting, Friday evening, December 31, at Lightstone's Hall, Eleventh and Franklin av.
Attest: CAROLINE HUTTON, Com.
ANNIE M. PAGE, Sec. 33

EMERALD COUNCIL, K. F. M.—Their fifth annual hop New Year's Eve will take place, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Arrangement Committee. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—By young man a position as book-keeper or assistant book-keeper; can furnish reference or security. Address P 51, this office. 36

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Situation by a well-recommended man as salesman or collector; knows the city thoroughly; speaks English and German. Address D 50, this office. 37

Boys.

WANTED—A boy who has worked some months in a job office wishes to get a place where he can finish learning the printers' trade. Address B 49, this office. 42

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation as porter in a saloon. Call at No. 10 S. 10th st. Thomas Harris. 43

WANTED—Situation by a well-recommended man as porter or driver for a store or in private family. 419 S. 2d st. 43

WANTED—Situation by colored man and wife to work in a private family; can take care of horses. Address 922 N. 6th st., 2d floor. 43

WANTED—Young man of good education, speaking both the English and German fluently, wishes employment immed. Ad. B 51, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation as private watchman in bank, store or public institution by a person who can give the best reference as to competency and character. Please address, giving location and salary, S 48, this office. 43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Good grocery clerk, German, good references, at once. Geo. Lath, 18th and Papin sts.

THE Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORT-HAND AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. This is one of the largest, best equipped and most successful schools of its kind in the United States. Students are preferred by business men, who are constantly calling at our office for clerks, book-keepers, short-hand writers, etc. For circulars, address Dr. W. M. Carpenter, President, corner Broadway and Market sts.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Rapid and accurate male stenographer and type-writer operator in railroad office; state age, experience and salary expected. Address W 50, this office. 60

The Trades.

WANTED—Compositor at 1108 Olive st. 58

WANTED—Steady planing mill bench hands; men having boys large enough to work in planing mill preferred; regular employment and fair wages. Address Box 96, Chattanooga, Tenn. 58

Laborers.

WANTED—At once, five laborers, at Western Steel Company, Carondelet; steady work for good men. 59

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—Head cook; must be a good one and sober. Call at Barnum's Hotel. 56

Boys.

WANTED—A good reliable boy for office. Address in own handwriting, with reference, Merchant, this office. 61

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent man to handle a new patent just out, bonanza to the right one. Address C 50, this office. 62

WANTED—An intelligent earnest man located outside big cities, to represent, in his State, a responsible house; good salary; references. Manufacturer Supt., Lock Box 1585, N. Y. 62

WANTED—A temperate man located outside largest cities to represent an old house in his section; salary to begin $70 per month; references. Manufacturer Supt., Lock Box 1585, N. Y. 62

WANTED—Jan. 1, on our lines, four young men to learn telegraphing, to qualify for situations paying $75 to $100. Apply immediately to Union Telegraph Superintendent, 102 N. 3d st.; take elevator.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 44

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Situation by a seamstress; a neat hand. Call or address, M. E. T., 1455 S. 2d st. 46

WANTED—A dressmaker wishes a few engagements in families; would take work home. Address 1507 Morgan st. 46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper by widow lady with no incumbrance. 2211 Franklin av. 47

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 47

General Housework.

WANTED—Two experienced house girls and one nurse girl want situations. 2901 East Bell st.

WANTED—Good responsible girls will find good places in respectable families. Call at 1610 Park av. 48

WANTED—By competent German woman, a situation to do light housework, or care of one or two children; reference. C 51, this office. 48

WANTED—By a woman with a girl 11 years, a situation to do general work, or as working housekeeper; city or country. D 51, this office. 48

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 48

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks, Etc.

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 49

Nurses.

WANTED—To wet nurse a child. Inquire at 1314 Palm st. Mrs. Shuermann. 70

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 50

Laundresses.

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 51

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young lady wishes situation as a marker or bundler or any kind of light work; best city reference. Ad. H 51, this office. 52

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Hands on jeans pants. 409 St. Charles st. 69

WANTED—Experienced finishers and hand sewers on jean pants; steady employment throughout the year. H. Colton, 1130 and 1132 N. 3d st. 69

General Housework.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. 1028 S. 8th st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 2734 Mills st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework at 2710 Geyer av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework. 2146 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework Call at 2823 Market st. 66

WANTED—A good strong girl to assist in general housework. 2627 Pine st.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family. 4005 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Good, steady girl; general housework; immediately at 2307 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; no children. 1427 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A German girl to assist in general housework. Apply 2742 Stoddard st. 66

WANTED—Good German girl, 15 or 16 years old, to do light housework. Please call 2839 Cass av.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in a family of two; must be a good cook. Apply at 2409 N. 12th st. 66

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 66

Laundresses.

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 67

Cooks.

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron. 2739 Lafayette av. 68

WANTED—A reliable girl, one who understands cooking. Apply at 1531 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A good, competent girl to cook and iron; good wages paid. Apply at 322 S. 23d st. 68

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 68

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young girl with reference. Apply 2605 Lucas av. 71

WANTED—A good dining-room girl for boarding-house. Apply at 1012 Chouteau av. 71

WANTED—Two girls for bindery work. Apply at once. Levison & Blythe Stationery Co., 213 and 215 N. 3d st. 71

WANTED—Jan. 1, on our lines, four young ladies to learn telegraphing, to qualify for situations paying $60 to $90. Apply immediately to Union Telegraph Superintendent, 102 N. 3d st.; take elevator.

WANTED—Ladies to work for us at their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made; no photo-painting, no canvassing. For full particulars please address at once, Crescent Art Co., 19 Central street, Boston, Mass., Box 5170. 71

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 68

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WILL give $50 for Merchants' Exchange membership; dues paid. Address to-day or to-morrow, S 51, this office. 26

WANTED—Will some Christian ladies or gentlemen assist a sick and destitute lady to pay rent and coal; has 6 small children and ejectment is threatened; please respond at once or send address to N 48, this office. 26

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. All personals not of a business nature, ten cents a line; nothing less than two lines.

PERSONAL—A lady in need wishes a gentleman to assist her. Address E 51, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Tom: Can arrange matters for next week; where can I send letter; answer. B. 1

PERSONAL—Elise: Letter received; O K; please write and make appointment; you can trust me. 1

PERSONAL—Indianapolis: Will be in town very soon. Answer where I can see you P 50, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Laura H.: Please let an old friend—Fur Cap—know where you are. Address T 50, this office. 1

PERSONAL—M.: Please state when and where I can see you. Send letter care of this office A 51, Cap and Gloves. 1

PERSONAL—Wanted, the acquaintance of a widow lady matrimonially inclined. Please send your name and address to S 50, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Will two ladies on Franklin av. and 8th st., short one bowed to gent on car, 6 p. m., grant interview. Address R 51, this office. 1

PERSONAL—A sociable gent of 32 wishes to know of a young widow living in the suburbs wishing a friend. Object, social amusement. Add. P 49, this office. 1

PERSONAL—A refined widow, stranger in the city, would like to meet a gentleman fond of social amusements, sleighing, riding, etc. Address R 50, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Two young men would like to correspond with nice respectable ladies who would not have any objection to receiving our company should we conclude to call; none but honest ladies need write; occupation made known in first letter. Address Box 4, Cottleville, Mo. 1

PERSONAL—Rebecca L. Ady, M. D., 1422 Olive st., medical and electric treatment; also electro-magnetic hand baths, and baths of all kinds for ladies and gentlemen. Baths are a necessity and a luxury. Patrons can have choice of male or female assistants.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

A. L. SCHAFFER'S Gallery, 1630 Franklin av., for fine cabinet photos at $2 per doz. All work guaranteed. Other work moderate prices. 74

DR. WOODS, dispensary, formerly 619 Locust; now 514 Olive, room 4; cures priv. diseases; new method

MASQUERADE and theatrical costumes for rent at low prices. Mrs. Purcell, 106 S. 4th st. 74

MASQUERADE Costumes for rent, and made to order, at Mrs. Anna Bartman, 318 Market st. 74

NEW YEAR CARD—We are the only printing office in the world that can print cards in two minutes. Crown Printing Co., 912 N. Broadway. 74

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS—Parties declining housekeeping and wishing to sell their household goods for cash will do well to call on or address R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., 1005 Olive st. 74

NEW YEAR CALLING CARDS written or printed elegant while you wait. Largest, newest line; lowest prices. International Book and News Company, 501 N. 4th st., corner St. Charles. Open nights and Saturday. 74

SELL your cast-off clothing to N. Jacobs. Address postal card, 318 Locust st. 74

TRY an oyster omelette; something fine. Wm. G. Milford's oyster parlors, 209 N. 6th st.

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 74

NEW YEAR CARDS. Call and See Samples. H. B. Crole & Co., Progressive Printers, 925 Olive st.



DR. D. I. JOCELYN of Colton Dental Association, who introduced the use of gas in St. Louis for the painless extraction of teeth, gives it his personal attention. Gas always pure, operations safe and sure. All branches of dentistry practiced at lowest prices. Office 517 Olive st. 74

NEW YEAR'S CARDS. KNOX & McLEAN, 115 North 8th st.

W. W. COHICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Special attention given to divorce and damage cases. Office, 203 N. 3d st., 3d floor. Charges reasonable.

Santa Claus AND masquerade costumes, wigs and beards for rent. A. Fueger, 606, 521 Walnut st., People's Theater.

With a Hop, Skip and a Jump, Everybody Goes to the

EMPIRE!

for their DRY GOODS, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS, because it is the cheapest place on earth. Go thou and do likewise. 74
1231 Franklin Av., Cor. High St.

TAPE-WORM.
Dr. Ramey, specialist, 919 Olive st., guarantees to expel Tapeworm, head and all, or no pay. Thousands of references in the city. Write. 74

MADAME SILVA, magnetic treatment; magnetic hand baths. 1425 Pine st. 74

PERSONAL—Mrs. Dossen, practical and competent midwife; business strictly confidential; attended to, with board: charges reasonable. 115 S. 14th st.

GO AND SEE PROF. WARRING,
MEDIUM AND REAL ASTROLOGER.
at 2009 Olive st. Five thousand dollars to any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, causing speedy marriages, bringing separated together, and in business affairs, whose advice is invaluable. He tells consulter's name in full, and is the only person that can do so. Prof. Warring asks no questions and uses no cards of any description in his profession. Open Sundays.
SATISFACTION GIVEN OR NO PAY.
Fee—Ladies, 50c; gents, 50c. Hours, 9 a. m to 9 p. m.

MRS. C. WILCUS,
FOUND AT LAST.
The true and reliable fortune-teller, of 1400 Olive st., can be consulted on matters of love, business and matrimony; separated lovers and friends brought together; tells the present sweetheart's name; name of future husband; no sign out. Mrs. Wilcus received a gold medal from the ladies of St. Louis in 1884, and from the ladies of Chicago in 1885, for her trueness and ability as a fortune-teller. Send for her 32-page book of instructions. Charges for telling fortunes, $1; for written fortunes, $3. Come early to avoid the rush. Home from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 74

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Men, women, boys, girls to earn $70 per month at their own homes; costly outfit of samples, a package of goods and full instructions for 10c, to help to pay postage. Address H. C. ROWELL & CO., Rutland, Vt. 73

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—Nicely furnished room for transient use; must be in quiet neighborhood; cash in advance. Address, with terms, K 49, this office. 21

WANTED—For gentleman and wife, two nice furnished rooms for light housekeeping, in private family preferred; state price. Ad. M 51, this office. 21

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for gent and wife, suitable for light housekeeping, in strictly private family; replying please state price and location. Address K 51, this office. 21

WANTED—Three or four furnished rooms for light housekeeping; state lowest price, including fire and gas; rare chance for private party to reduce expenses. Address L 51, this office. 21

ALL SORTS.

DON'T abuse your horse, because he is a dumb animal. If he could speak, he would exclaim, "Take me to the only reliable horse-shoeing shop and have me shod at Alton J. Hord's, 914 Chestnut st., successor to John Mullery." 32

HIGHEST prices paid for cast-off clothing. Send postal. M. B. Cohn, 624 Morgan st. 32

NEW YEAR calling cards; low prices. Howard Scott, printer and stationer, 1302 Washington av.

Chas. T. Fitzpatrick & Co.,
Commission Merchants and dealers in butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, game, etc. Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to. Depot 903 N. Fourth st., corner Franklin av. Telephone No. 3147 32



The St. Louis Mutual House Building Co. 513 Walnut St.
Loans large and small amounts and builds houses on city real estate. Payments monthly. Terms greatly reduced. 32

TWENTY-YEAR-OLD WHISKY!
Manufactured by A. Lewis & Son, Kentucky, 1866, for sale at Hurst's Hotel bar, south side Chestnut st., between 5th and 6th. James H. Hurst. 32

WAKEHAM'S
"Entire Wheat" Bread
Is the best and most nutritious bread food in the world; made only by C. E. Wakeham, Stoddard Bakery, 3123 Easton av. None genuine without our label attached. 32

MUSICAL.

WANTED—Five young men to join a brass band; only those with experience need apply at 2 N. 4th st., W. S. store. 27

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

8 S. 4TH ST.—One front furnished room. Inquire upstairs, 3d floor. 13

303 N. TWELFTH ST.—Two nice small rooms, with fire. Rent reasonable. 13

519 FRANKLIN AV.—Two neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping in good order. 13

719 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished rooms with fire from $1.25, $1.50 and $2 per week. 13

906 ST. CHARLES ST.—Furnished rooms for rent low; all conveniences for light housekeeping; one block from Post-office. 13

908 CHOUTEAU AV.—One large furnished room without board, gas, fire, etc., free. 13

922 LASALLE ST.—A nicely furnished room, with board in a private family. 13

926 MORRISON AV.—Three unfurnished rooms on first floor; all conveniences; rent, $15. 13

934 N. 3D ST.—Furnished front room for light housekeeping; $7.50 per month. 13

1124 CHAMBERS ST.—Two connecting rooms, unfurnished, for one or two gentlemen; bath and gas; $8. 13

1125 PINE ST.—Parlor, $4 a week; small room, $1; two back, $8 a month; housekeeping. 13

1136 S. 7TH ST.—Two nice large rooms; 1st floor, and small furnished room. 13

1208 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping or for gents. 13

1222 OLIVE ST.—Large second-story back room, nicely furnished, with fire, for gentleman; rent, $8 per month. 13

1236 CLARK AV.—Two furnished rooms on second floor for light housekeeping, or gents. 13

1300 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished parlor and hall-room with fire; also 3d-story front room; privileges of housekeeping. 13

1312 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished room suitable for one or two gents. 13

1322 OLIVE ST.—Three nice furnished rooms for light housekeeping for two gents. 13

1421 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room, fire, gas; private family. 13

1424 MORGAN ST.—Neatly furnished room, fire and light, $6; handsome residence. 13

1426 LUCAS PLACE.—Delightful front room also smaller rooms for gentlemen. 13

1505 PAPIN ST.—Furnished room; $8 per month 13

1505 CHESTNUT ST.—Nice convenient room for light housekeeping; stove and everything complete. 13

1513 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely fur. front and back rooms, fire and gas; terms mod. 13

1534 MORGAN ST.—One furnished front room; suit. light housekeeping; one hall room. 13

1706 N. 10TH ST.—A front room furnished 2d-floor with fire; $5 per month. 13

1811 WASH ST.—Comfortable furnished front room with small kitchen, water, and all conveniences for housekeeping. 13

1929 OLIVE ST.—One furnished and one unfurnished room. 13

2716 LOCUST ST.—Furnished 2d-story back room, rent low. 13

2735 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in a strictly private family, at reasonable terms. 13

2738 STODDARD ST.—Neatly furnished front room in private family to gent. 13

2820 LAFAYETTE AV.—Three nicely furnished rooms for rent. 13

3307 FRANKLIN AV.—Handsomely furnished room; private family; cable cars pass door.

FOR RENT—Large front room; over J. H. Gibson's grocery, 7th and Market sts. 13

FOR RENT—FLATS.

3756 LACLEDE AV.—Four-room flats for rent.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT—Cheap, 413 Montrose av., six room houses; all conveniences. Apply to J. RYAN, 605 Chestnut st. 14

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

2606 LOCUST ST.—Eleven rooms; hard-coal furnace and range; furnished throughout and in thorough repair. Jas. M. Carpenter & Co., 206 N. 8th st. 15

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

419 CHESTNUT ST.—Part of store. 17

Fine Store, 519-521 St. Charles St.
46 feet front, 4 stories high; rent $3,000 per annum; will be put in thorough repair.
J. E. KAIME & BRO., 610 Olive st. 17

BOARDING.

712 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Nicely furnished second-story front room, with board; terms reasonable.

920 WARE AV.—One block east of Grand av. and half block from cable; man and wife will find pleasant furnished rooms with first-class board in private family; no children. 18

924 WARE AV.—Half block of cable cars.—Newly furnished second-story front room; for single gentleman with breakfast, $18; with breakfast and late dinner, $25; without meals, $12 per month; private family. 18

1118 PINE ST.—Elegant front room, with board; $4 per week; day board, $3. 18

1210 CHOUTEAU AV.—One furnished front room, second floor; with or without board. 18

1520 LUCAS PLACE—Nicely furnished large room with board. 18

1522 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board, $12 and $14 each; small room with fire, $8. 18

1605 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, pleasantly situated, first-class accommodations, with or without board; moderate terms. 18

1804 LUCAS PLACE—Elegantly furnished front rooms with first-class board; prices to suit the times. 18

2026 PINE ST.—Handsomely fur. 2d-story front room with board; terms mod; ref. ex. 18

2651 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms with board; reasonable. 18

3056 SHERIDAN AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms; large grounds; first-class board. 18

3130 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms with board. Ref. 18

FOR RENT—In a strictly private family, two third-story rooms for a couple, or two young men, with or without board; convenient to Beers' and 29th. Address J 51, this office. 18

IMP'D CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.
My present residence, 2327 Randolph street, being a well-built double house, as good as new, facing south, warm in winter, cool in summer, situated on the prettiest lawn without exception in the city of St. Louis, 100x138, high and dry, in first-class order, furnace, cemented and grouted basement, new 3-stalled stable, coach-house, laundry, servants' room, etc., I will lease to a first-class, gilt-edged tenant for 3 years, or I will dispose of it at 50 cents on the dollar of original cost, on the very easiest and most liberal terms of payment. Parties only who mean business need apply to D. Crawford, Broadway and Franklin av. 7

REAL ESTATE.

JAMES CUMMISKEY,
—REAL ESTATE,—
No. 12 North Eighth st.........ST. LOUIS, MO.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—House for about $2,500; give price, number rooms, size of lot and other particulars. Address O 51, this office. 22

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. L. FITZPORTER—Office and residence No. 205 S. 14th st. Female complaints a specialty.

WANTED—All dyspeptics, incurable preferred. Address J. J. F. POPP, Philadelphia, Pa.

STORAGE.

BEST storage for furniture; clean, dry and lowest rates. Brolaski & Voorhis, 111 N. 6th st. 8

FURNITURE packing and shipping, or stored at lowest rate. J. A. Gremore, 719 Chestnut st. 84

FURNITURE, pianos, etc., stored, money advanced when desired; packing and shipping a specialty; moving with care. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 84

STORAGE—For furniture, pianos, carriages, trunks, etc.; inspection solicited; get our rates; money advanced; careful moving, packing and shipping, etc. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1005 Olive st. 81

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

For Sale.

DELIVERY wagon and driver to hire to some business house. Address J. F. D., 1505 O'Fallon. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap; fast road horse, for want of use. N 50, this office. 12

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

COAL—10 bushels, $1; 21 bushels, $2; by the load, 9½c. T. F. Carroll, 2021 Franklin av. Send postal. 5

CHILDREN'S BOOKS—We have them in endless variety and cannot be undersold. International Book & News Co., 501 N. 4th st. 5

FOR SALE—Wrought-iron range nearly new, cheap. Address F 51, this office. 5

FOR SALE—The furniture of three rooms, nearly new, for housekeeping. Ad. P 47, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A lady wishes to dispose of the furniture of one room cheap. Address 1420 Washington av. 5

FOR SALE—Lathe; good, strong, back-gear, large fly-wheel; will sell for a mere trifle this week. 1423 Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—Fine solid walnut-top counter and showcase; a bargain; must sell to make room. 1423 Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—One large square hard coal base-burner, nearly new; cost $40, will sell for $18. Inquire at 3046 Locust st. 5

FOR SALE—One show window show-cases and wall-case, stove and good iron safe at Frank & Son & Co., 304 N. 4th st., near Olive. 5

FOR SALE—New Home machine, 4 drawers with latest improvements; cost $60; in good order; will sell for $21. Call at 817 N. 14th st. 5

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 5

1,000 UNREDEEMED gold and silver watches, 2,000 rings, 500 clocks and large quantities of gold and silver chains, bracelets, jewelry, etc., for sale cheap at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av. 5

COAL. HALL'S MARKET, 2137 Morgan. Coal yards cannot give as much; send postal.

O. K. COAL dealer delivers nine bushels of good coal to any part of building for $1; sells 2 and 4-horse loads at lowest market price. Office, 922 N. 12th st., C. F. Wuesteney, Prop. 5

The Easiest Time Payment House in the City,
GEO. J. FRITSCH
FURNITURE, STOVE AND CARPET CO.
Parlor Suit, bedroom sets, bed lounges, springs, mattresses, cooking and heating stoves, hanging lamps, carpets, oil cloths, rugs, curtains, oil paintings and everything to housekeeping in great varieties always on hand. Special bargains to parties going to housekeeping. Largest stock and lowest prices. Give us a call and don't forget the Nos.
1509 to 1515 S. Broadway.

ON TIME PAYMENTS.
I will furnish your house with good or medium furniture cheaper than any other furniture house in the city. Call and be convinced for yourself. H. Walker, 206 N. 12th, between Olive and Pine. 5

FOLDING BEDS,
best and easiest operating, in several styles. Furniture, stoves and house furnishing goods; all sold on accommodating terms. Chapman Bros., Housefurnishers, 1906 to 1910 Franklin av. 5

ON TIME PAYMENTS,
At cash prices; no charges, no interest; everything to furnish a house. People's Furniture, Carpet and Stove Co., 208, 210 and 212 N. 7th st., near Olive. 5

Trunks, Satchels and Sample
Cases at half price on account of slight damage by water, 708 N. 4th st. 5

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Partner with $150 to start paying business; will pay big at once. Ad. N 51, this office.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

[Dividend No. 25.]
OFFICE
GRANITE MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY,
ROOM 35, NO. 204 N. 3D ST.,
ST. LOUIS, December 29, 1886.

AT a meeting of the Trustees held this day a dividend of $100,000 (being 25 cents per share) was declared on the capital stock of this company, payable to stockholders of record December 30, on Wednesday, January 5, 1887. Stock transfer books will be closed from 3 p. m. December 30, 1886, until 10 a. m. January 5, 1887. JOHN T. FIELD, Secy.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, December 28, 1886. Dividend Notice.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of three (3) per cent was declared payable to shareholders on and after January 3, 1887.
T. A. STODDART, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BOATMEN'S SAVING BANK, St. Louis, Dec. 30, 1886.—Stockholders are hereby notified that an election for eleven directors of this Bank, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house on Monday, January 10, 1887. Polls open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m.
R. J. LACKLAND, President.
WM. H. THOMSON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, St. Louis, December 29, 1886.—The regular annual election for eleven (11) directors of this bank will be held Monday, January 3, 1887, at the banking rooms, No. 411 N. 3d st.; polls open from 9 a. m. until 12 o'clock m.
CHAS. W. BULLEN, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Third National Bank of St. Louis, December 8, 1886.—The regular annual election for nine (9) directors of this bank will be held on (the second Tuesday) 11th of January, 1887, at the banking rooms. Polls open from 12 m. until 2 o'clock p. m. T. A. STODDART, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE—Office Helmbacher Forge and Rolling Mills Company, St. Louis, Mo., December 9, 1886.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner Barton and DeKalb streets, Monday, January 10, 1887, for the purpose of electing five directors to serve one year. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 12 m. The transfer books will be closed from December 15, 1886, to January 11, 1887.
A. HELMBACHER, President.
G. L. GOETZ, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the E. O. Stanard Milling Co. will be held at their office, 905 Chamber of Commerce Building, on Tuesday, the 4th of January, at 10 o'clock, for the election of Directors for the year 1887.
E. O. STANARD, President.
W. K. STANARD, Secretary,
ST. LOUIS, MO., December 28, 1886.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Mary Murphy Mining Company, for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 403 Elm st., on Monday, January 10, 1886. Polls open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock m.
J. H. MORLEY, President.
J. W. WALLACE, Secretary,
St. Louis, Mo., December 29, 1886.

Fourth National Bank of St. Louis.
ST. LOUIS, MO., December 28, 1886.
The regular annual election for nine (9) Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, northeast corner Fourth street and Washington avenue, on Tuesday, January 11, 1887. Polls open from 10 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock noon.
F. W. BIEBINGER, Cashier.

LADIES' PENNYROYAL PILLS.
"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and only Genuine. Ask your Druggist for Chichester's English; take no other, or send 4c (stamps) for particulars by return mail. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and all old residents know.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled success, on latest scientific principles. Safely, Privately.

Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects: nervousness, debility, dimness of sight and defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the society of females, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering Marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured. Pamphlet (36 pages) on the above, sent in sealed envelope, free to any address. Consultation at office or by mail free, invited and strictly confidential.

A Positive Written Guarantee given in every curable case. Medicine sent everywhere by mail or express.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 PAGES, FINE PLATES, elegant cloth and gilt binding, sealed for 50c. in postage or currency. Over fifty wonderful pen pictures, true to life; articles on the following subjects: who may marry, who not, why; manhood, womanhood, physical decay, effects of celibacy and excess, the physiology of reproduction, and many more. Those married or contemplating marriage should read it. Popular edition, same, paper cover, 25c. Address as above. Dr. Whittier.

Electric Belt Free
To introduce it and obtain agents we will for the next sixty days give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our German Electro Galvanic Suspensory Belts, Price $5; a positive and unfailing cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Emissions, Impotency &c. $500.00 Reward paid if every Belt we manufacture does not generate a genuine electric current. Address at once ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAFNESS its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st st., New York City. 12

FINANCIAL.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upward on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1015 Morgan st. 31

CORTLANDT mining stock for sale; 850 shares at 35 cents. Berry & Richey, 506 Olive st. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amt; lowest rates; bus. conf. 813 Morgan st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN—$50,000, $10,000, $15,000, $5,000 at 6 per cent on city real estate; 305 Olive st. John Lady. 31

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, pistols, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av. 31

MONEY LOANED on furniture in residence; business confidential; no charge for making loan. Brolaski & Voorhis, 111 N. 6th st. 31

TO LOAN—$10,000, $8,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, $1,000 and $500 at 6 per cent on city real estate. KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine st. 31

$25 TO $500 loaned on furniture, pianos, without removal; also on horses and wagons; weekly payments taken and interest reduced in proportion; no commission. F. W. Peters & Co., 813 Chestnut st. 31

$500 OR $600 loaned on city real estate; no commission. Address E 50, this office. 31

FURNITURE LOANS.
$25 and upward to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 31

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Splendid newspaper location; rapidly growing city; four railroads. Address F 48, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A good paying mercantile business; trade well established; good reasons for wanting to sell. Address Box 114, Montgomery City, Mo. 4

FOR SALE—A book, stationery and news business in a good Missouri town, county seat, of 3,500 inhabitants; stock will invoice about $2,000; are doing a good business. Address W. B., this office. 4

$1,000 CASH WILL BUY
A DAIRY, ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS, doing a first-class profitable business, situated about 3 miles from the Court-house; a No. 1 route, with two good milk wagons, two block wagons, four horses, eighteen healthy cows (all good milkers), milk cans, good pasturage and water, and all other conveniences for carrying on a profitable dairy business. Rent of place, only $25 per month, including large and comfortable six-room house. Poor health only reason for selling. This is a rare opportunity to engage in a prosperous business with a very small capital. Address at once O 40, this office. 4

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Black Newfoundland dog; liberal reward paid by returning to 1443 Blair av. 30

LOST—Bunch of keys. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 1308 Mississippi av., or to Eagan & Co., 207 Pine st. 30

LOST—A bunch of keys on Easton or Franklin av. Finder will be suitably rewarded. Richard F. Koster, 3d and Market st. 30

LOST—A fur collar on Grand av., between Olive and Delmar. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to 3713 Delmar av., or 704 N. Main st. 30

LOST—On Friday night, at the "Evangeline" play, a pair of white pearl opera-glasses in a green plush bag. Liberal reward for same if returned to Jessie Lyons, 402 11th st. 30

STRAYED OR STOLEN—Sorrel pony, about 13 hands. Call at 1439 Morgan st. and receive reward. 30

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From No. 3059 Glasgow place, a black and tan setter dog, answers to name of "Shot;" all persons are hereby warned against buying or harboring said dog as I intend to follow the matter up. H. C. CARROLL.

FOUND—A Newfoundland dog. Owner can have same by applying at 3674 Finney av. 30

FOUND—Miss Grace Fox can have her satchel that was exchanged at Union Depot on the 29th inst., by calling at Frank & Son & Co., 304 N. 4th st., near Olive. 30

FOUND—In gents' wardrobe at South St. Louis Turn Hall, a gold-headed silk umbrella. Owner will call at the rooms of the Madison Social Circle, 1213 S. 7th, identify same, and it will be returned.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—To exchange good watch for double-barrel shot-gun. Address T 49, this office. 24

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Baron Oppelzer, the Austrian astronomer, is dead.

The Marquis of Hartington arrived in London yesterday.

Prospects for a fast mail from St. Louis west are brightening.

An engineers' strike is threatened on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway.

Montreal grain shipments for 1886 show an increase of 40 per cent over 1885.

It is said that Churchill will reply to Salisbury's explanation of his resignation.

The Liberal victory in the Ontario elections presage Premier Macdonald's downfall.

Wm. M. West, a prominent citizen of Fayette County, Georgia, hung himself yesterday.

The Riot Commission at Belfast, Ireland, recommends the suppression of party processions.

Wm. Dove of Fulton, Ky., killed Hiram Nance on Christmas morning for the betrayal of his sister.

George Crompton, the great loom-maker of Worcester, Mass., died there yesterday of Bright's disease.

Outraging of European women by natives has grown so in Natal, South Africa, that the public favor lynch law.

It is said that if Lord Colin fails to get a new trial for divorce, he will take his case to the House of Lords for settlement.

The bursting of his gun while hunting yesterday killed the 13-year-old son of George Joyner, a farmer of Union City, Tenn.

Yesterday was Gladstone's 77th birthday, and as usual the grand old man was deluged with congratulations from all over the world.

Prince Iturbide and Senor Carcedo of the City of Mexico fought a duel yesterday with swords. Carcedo was slightly wounded.

The strike of the freight brakemen on the Corinth division of the Mobile & Ohio Railway has ended in a defeat for the strikers.

The steamer St. John burned Tuesday night outside the harbor of St. John, N. B. Five of the crew, including Capt. Purdy, were fatally burned.

Lord Iddesleigh, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, received the Bulgarian delegation unofficially yesterday, and invited them to his country seat.

Patti, the singer, was "knocked out" like other distinguished foreigners by the rarity of the air in the City of Mexico, and couldn't sing the first night.

The revived ukase of Czar Nicholas imposes a tax of 700 roubles on German Jew workmen and apprentices in Poland, which is equivalent to wholesale expulsions.

Charles Schroeder, a young man living at Valley City, Dak., was lost in a blizzard and frozen to death while going 600 feet from the railroad station to his home.

Mr. J. B. Martin, for ten years Inspector of Accounts of Revenue at the Davenport, Io., District, was asked for his resignation yesterday by the department at Washington.

M. Clemenceau, the French statesman, admits France has been coquetting with Russia but only to frighten Germany. He says there is no prospect of war between France and Germany.

Capt. A. E. B. Sparrow of London, England, killed himself at Las Vegas, Cal., yesterday. He invested $75,000 in a bogus cattle company in June and the loss of the money made him despondent.

Gladstone's reply to Tennyson's pessimistic poem was published yesterday and summarizes the radical reforms the world has enjoyed in the past sixty years, such as the abolition of slavery, universal suffrage, etc.

The steamboat Bradish John, used as a boarding-house for the workmen of the West Alabama Railroad bridge at Jackson, Ala., burned Tuesday night. Otis McElroy of Mobile and Dan Mithouse of New York were burned. Two negroes were drowned and ten are believed to have perished in the flames.

Decline of Man.

Mental or organic weakness, nervous debility and kindred delicate diseases, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. For large illustrated book of particulars enclose 10 cents in stamps and address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THERE was a light docket and light fines in the Second District Police Court to-day. Wm. Brady was fined $15 for being an idler. Luke Crumk, charged with carrying a concealed razor, was discharged, the evidence showing that he was carrying the razor to a new dwelling that he had just rented.

RED CROSS COUGH DROPS will cure your cold. Five cents per box. Sold everywhere.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Items of Interest and Gossip from the Adjacent Towns.

St. Charles, Mo., December 30.—M. J. Warren Helm, who has been visiting his wife, who is visiting her parents in this city, left Tuesday for Chicago.—Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Howell and family of Mechanicsville, Mo., arrived in this city Wednesday morning from Kansas City, where they have been visiting relatives.—Mr. Chas. Martin of Troy, Mo., was visiting in this place Wednesday.—Rev. W. H. Vardeman and Mr. C. J. Walker of Wentzville, Mo., were in this city Wednesday.—Dr. George R. Buckner of Kansas City is visiting his son, Dr. L. A. Buckner and family.—Among the notable sociables of Christmas week, was the party given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Mudd Tuesday night. Some twenty couples were present, who enjoyed a most pleasant time dancing up into the small hours.—A most enjoyable time is anticipated at the second sociable of the Eintracht Social Club on the 31st inst.—County Collector Beggenberger is doing a "rushing" business in the collector's office this week.—Mr. Harry Reynolds of Wellsville, Mo., is in this city.—Mrs. C. Hoffman, President of Missouri W. C. T. U., lectures at the Jefferson Street Presbyterian Church Sunday night.—The Scientific Association met at the St. Charles College, Tuesday night.

Joplin, Mo., December 29.—Miss Florence Titus from Galesburg, is home here to pass the vacation.—Miss Elva Martin, Mrs. Kate Bonsal, also Messrs. Roberts and Underwood, Professors, left on Monday to attend the Lamar Southwest Teachers' Institute. Superintendent and Miss Hamner preceded them.—Dr. G. W. Ray has returned from his flying visit to Kansas City.—Mr. Patrick Murphy distributed some seventy turkeys among his employes at Christmas. They gave him a valuable gold enameled charm.—Miss Anna Irwin is spending her vacation with her parents here.—Miss Maggie Watkins left on Monday by the 'Frisco Railroad to visit Oswego relatives.—The Rev. W. Fry and Mrs. Fry left the same day to pass a short vacation with their daughter in St. Louis.—Mrs. Floyd Williams of Kansas City is visiting her son, Capt. Frank E. Williams.—The nuptials of Miss Frank Palmer and Mr. Reuben Marshall were celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother on Joplin street, on Monday night, December 27. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Wesley Johnson in the presence of relatives and intimate friends.—Mrs. Lola Speers, Mrs. Tom Jones and Miss Flenniken, all sisters, left by the Gulf Railroad yesterday to visit friends at Topeka, Kan., until New Year's Day.—Conductor Gillie's son, William, is home from Drury College to spend vacation with his parents.

WHY don't you try the Red Cross Cough Drops, only 5 cents per box.

MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING.

A Disastrous Conflagration—Steve Collins Acquittal—Illinois Items.

BLOOMINGTON, December 30.—Mrs. McAllister of Terre Haute, mother-in-law of the City Marshal, mysteriously disappeared from the sleeping-car of a train en route for Kansas City yesterday morning. It is supposed that she stepped from the platform but nothing could be heard of her along the line.

GALESBURG, December 30.—The Opera-house was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. It originated in the property room. The stocks of a liquor house and a grocery firm on the lower floors were damaged to the extent of $14,000. James O'Brien, a fireman, was injured by falling walls.

CHICAGO, December 30.—The jury in the case of Steve Collins, the Pinkerton operative, charged with the murder of Arthur Wrightman during the stock yard troubles, returned a verdict of not guilty.

DECATUR, December 30.—Messrs. Abel & Locke, carpet-dealers, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher*. Sold only in boxes.

LOCAL NEWS.

Emerald Council No. 10, K. F. M., has received permission to give a complimentary ball which will take place as advertised.

The Upper Council of St. Vincent De Paul's Society held a regular monthly meeting last night. Encouraging reports were received from all the conferences.

R. McArthur, a real estate agent at 901 Olive street, who boards at the Hotel Hrown, became violently insane last night and had to be taken in charge by the police.

Henry Schmidt, a German, who boards at the Green Tree Hotel, was knocked down and robbed of a gold watch last night on the corner of Fourth and Spruce streets.

Chas. Rose, a cook at W. L. Reed's restaurant, 715 Olive street, became involved in a quarrel with the proprietor last night and Reed was badly beaten. Rose was arrested and Reed sent to the City Hospital.

A grip car of the cable collided with a Washington avenue bobtail car at the corner of Vandeventer avenue and Morgan street last evening. The side of the bobtail was broken in, and E. M. Kitner of 4020 Finney avenue, who was standing on the platform, was knocked off and badly bruised.

Superintendent R. B. Kinch of Flesh & Mook's establishment was presented yesterday with an elegant silver-mounted buggy whip by the employes of that firm. Mr. Kinch responded to the presentation address which was delivered by Mr. Koppen and had a wine lunch set to celebrate the occasion.

Michael Neil, aged 10 years, whose parents reside at 2704 Clark avenue, was stealing a ride on a Jefferson avenue car last evening, when the driver saw him and made a move to run out and catch him. The boy jumped off without looking, and was knocked down and run over by a horse and wagon coming in the opposite direction. He was badly hurt.

WHEN you are constipated, with loss of appetite, headache, take one of Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets. They are pleasant to take and will cure you. 25 cents a vial.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

J. S. McDaniel, Fayette, Ark.; J. M. Cook, Greenville, Tex.; M. C. Crawford, Jonesboro, Ill.; C. W. Page, Springfield, Ill., are at Hurst's.

Chas. M. Wilston, Baltimore; J. M. Thompson and wife, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. B. Scheithin, Abingdon, Ill.; Miss Bertie Oswald, Miss Emma Oswald, Minneapolis, Minn.; B. H. Burr, Ironton, O., are at the Lindell.

Chas. P. Smith, Coolidge, Kan.; C. L. Moulton, Burlington, Io.; Wm. H. Boutton, Warsaw, Ind.; F. C. Reddish, Memphis, Tenn.; F. Hanley and wife, Bloomington; L. Henson, Socorro, N. M., and W. R. De Frees, Breckenridge, Col., are at the St. James.

C. C. English, Kansas City; F. J. Monhall, Denver, Col.; Mrs. E. J. Johnson, Denver, Col.; H. T. Leunist, Atchison; J. H. Hardwick, Cleveland, Tenn.; Clarence Brown, Toledo, O.; P. E. Hughes, Leadville, Col., and C. W. Seicoll, Danville, Ill., are at the Southern.

E. D. Jett, Little Rock, Ark.; Watt Evans and wife, Austin, Tex.; Fred W. Lee, Des Moines; J. E. Stevens, Columbus, O.; V. P. Paine, Sac and Fox Agency, I. T.; Frank Day, Wm. Anderson, Denver, Colo.; Felix B. Taft, Decatur, Ill.; Geo. E. King, Kansas City, are at the Planters'.

W. T. Austin, Paducah, Ky.; Mrs. E. Fleming, Greenville, Miss.; Attorney-General Boone, Jefferson City, Mo.; P. L. Hevey, R. A. Bell, Kansas City, Mo.; W. D. Martindale, Hannibal, Mo.; Mrs. R. B. Burnett, Fort Worth, Tex.; J. A. Jonas, Arkansas City, Kas.; G. D. Bacon, Chillicothe, O.; Mrs. E. V. Beaver, San Francisco, Cal.; Fred G. Spratt, Aspen, Colo., are at the Laclede.

THE Public Library is for all residents of St. Louis, $2 a year.

PINKERTON'S BILL.

THE EXPENSES INCURRED HUNTING DOWN THE EXPRESS ROBBERS.

Wittrock and the Detectives Hunting Up Money Deposited With Friends of the Robber—The Amount Recovered Nearly $50,000—The Wittrock Family Not Implicated—Fotheringham's Position—The Law in the Case.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, December 30.—Thus far to-day there have been no new developments in the express robbery case, and the interest in the affair is generally subsiding as far as Chicago is concerned. The private office of the Pinkerton's has assumed its usual quiet aspect. [illegible] is not at the office. It is reported that the bill of expenses which the Pinkerton agency will present to the express company will exceed [illegible]5,000. This does not include the compensation that they are to receive for the work, but only the expenses.

FOTHERINGHAM'S POSITION.

What His Discharge Would Mean to Cummings and the Adams Express Company.

The establishment of the guilt or innocence of Messenger Fotheringham is of considerable importance to the other prisoners. By reason of the bad larceny statutes, the highest punishment is only seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for grand larceny. If Fotheringham was in the conspiracy, the offense is grand larceny according to the following definition:

"Every person who shall be convicted of feloniously stealing, taking and carrying away any money, goods, right in action, or other personal property or valuable thing whatsoever of the value of $30 * * * shall be deem guilty of grand larceny."

THE PUNISHMENT.

The punishment for grand larceny according to section 1308 is as follows:

"Persons convicted of grand larceny shall be punished in the following cases, as follows: First, for stealing a horse, mare, gelding, colt, mule or ass, by imprisonment in the Penitentiary not exceeding seven years; second, in all other cases by like imprisonment not exceeding five years."

If Fotheringham was not in the conspiracy to rob the company the offense is robbery, which is defined in section 1302, as follows:

"Section 1302.—Every person who shall be convicted of feloniously taking the property of another from his person or in his presence and against his will by violence to his person, or by putting him in fear of some immediate injury to his person shall be adjudged guilty of robbery in the first."

Section 1305 fixes the punishment at imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term not less than ten years. So far no positive statement has been made by the Pinkerton's as to the imprisoned messenger's guilt. His innocence or guilt is also of great importance to the employes of the express company, which has had him confined since the robbery. Whether innocent or guilty, his case could be in the hands of parties less interested in the establishment of his guilt. His discharge means an ugly damage suit for the company, and the possibility of sentences ranging from ten years to life for the other prisoners.

HUNTING UP THE "BANKERS."

Large Sums of the Stolen Money Deposited by Wittrock With Friends.

KANSAS CITY, December 30.—Wittrock, his mother, Oscar Cook, Robert Pinkerton and a number of operators are still here. It has been given out that $10,000 additional has been recovered, and a letter written over the "Jim Cummings" nom de plume by Wittrock in which he gives the location of bonds and other things stolen from the express car. The detectives think acquaintances of Cook and Wittrock received sums of money to hold, and are after them. The aggregate amount of money recovered is nearly $50,000, and the total amount stolen is said to exceed $60,000 in cold cash.

WITTROCK OWNS UP.

The Chief Robber Refuses to Implicate Any of His Friends.

CHICAGO, Ill., December 30.—William Pinkerton said to-day, regarding the confession Wittrock is reputed to have made: "He was told that we did not need a confession, but asked him if he was willing to help us recover the money. After some thought he said 'You have got me dead. I am no more to this world. I will tell you where all the money is, except what has been spent, and that does not amount to much, and except some small amounts that I have given to friends who were in no way implicated in this job. I will never tell you about these and you need not ask me. I will not raise my hand to injure any man. I will die before I will squeal on any one. I will confess nothing. You know all you require to know, but so far as I can do so, without making trouble for those who have not already been found out, I will direct you how and where to find the stuff."

The remainder of the statement Mr. Pinkerton refuses at present to give out, but it was to the effect that Wittrock was ready to accompany Mr. Pinkerton on a tour of recovery, so to speak, and it gave a full account of where could be found some $36,000—making, with the sums recovered in Chicago, nearly $50,000. Wittrock was taken at his word, and, with a staff of operatives, Robert A. Pinkerton set out with him for Leavenworth, where, in the house of his mother, the larger sum was deposited for safe-keeping.

MRS. WITTROCK NOT IMPLICATED.

On arriving there the detectives secured $22,000, which Mrs. Wittrock gave up with such explanations as satisfied the Pinkertons that she was in no way implicated. The report that she has made a statement to the reporters declaring that when she heard of her son's arrest she sent word to the detectives is untrue. She has done nothing of the sort, and was taken greatly by surprise when Wittrock and his captors arrived. This, at any rate, is the statement of W. A. Pinkerton, made to a POST-DISPATCH reporter. At the same time this money was secured in Leavenworth the operatives were at work, according to Wittrock's instructions, in Kansas City and found just where Oscar Cook had left it, and just where Wittrock had instructed Cook to place it, $6,000. The exact hiding-place of the money and the parties in whose keeping it was Mr. Pinkerton refused to state. As to the capture in Nashville, the particulars are already known. Mrs. Haight, wife of the chief planner of the robbery, had in her keeping some $8,000, which was recovered yesterday morning. She did not fare so well as Mrs. Wittrock, for it was developed that she took an active part in the execution of the conspiracy and proved herself an adept at such work, and she was placed under arrest and is still held in custody and will probably receive some punishment for her crime. But the work of gathering the money in has not yet been completed.

A County School Burned.

The Bittner School-house, located at the corner of Lackland avenue and Woodson road in St. Louis County, caught fire and was burned to the ground at 6 o'clock this morning. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The loss is estimated at $3,500; insurance, $2,500. The school organ and library were saved. The building and contents were owned by St. Louis County.

ENVELOPES!
PRINTED AT BOTTOM PRICES,
SEND FOR SAMPLES.
LEWSON & BLYTHE Sta'y Co.,
213 & 215 N. Third St.

NEW SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
EQUITABLE BUILDING,
Sixth and Locust.
Parties wishing to deposit valuables of any description can obtain on reasonable terms
BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF STORAGE.
The largest and best equipped Vaults in the United States.
Call and Examine. Boxes to rent from $10 up.
THE MISSOURI SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
James J. Hoyt,
President.

SAM'L A. GAYLORD. JOHN H. BLESSING.
SAM'L A. GAYLORD & CO.,
No. 307 Olive St.
We make a specialty of dividend-paying mining stocks. We execute orders in all mining stocks that have a market value. Small Hopes, Great Hopes and Adams bought and sold.

REGULAR DIVIDEND PAYERS.
SMALL HOPES
—AND—
ADAMS MINING COMPANIES!
We make a specialty of the above stocks, and investors will find it to their interest to call on us, whether desiring to buy or sell.
SAM'L A. GAYLORD & CO.,
Stock Brokers, 307 Olive st.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 30, 11 a. m.—There was a somewhat irregular but generally strong opening this morning, first prices generally showing advances over the closing figures of last evening of from ⅛ to ⅝ per cent, while West Point was up 1¼ and Hocking Valley ⅝ and Lake Shore was off ½ per cent. There was an active trading, especially in West Point, the coal stocks and Lake Shore. Prices were moderately weak in the early dealing and declines of from ⅛ to ½ per cent were made, which, however, were in some cases recovered later. Richmond & West Point, however, rose 1⅝, Jersey Central 1½ and Reading ¾, all being strong from the opening. At 11 o'clock the market is active and firm.

NOON—Money is easy at 5@6 per cent. Bar silver 99½. The stock market since 11 o'clock has been active, especially for Reading, Richmond & West Point and Jersey Central. The general list has shown very little movement to prices, being steady throughout, but Richmond & West Point gained 2⅞, New England 2⅝, Reading 1 and Norfolk & Western preferred 1 per cent. The general list gained in the movement late in the hour, and at noon the market is active and firm. Threes, 100⅞; 4s, coupon, 129⅛; do 4½s, coupon, 110⅛. Pacific 6s of '95, 125.

NEW YORK, December 30, 3 p. m.—The stock market was active and strong during the first hour of the afternoon, but after 1 o'clock it quieted down and became steady. At the close prices were slightly above opening figures.

BOSTON, Mass., December 30.—Mexican Central Railroad bonds, 4s, 56@56½; 7s, 59¼ bid; scrip, 78½@79; common, 13¼@13⅜.

LONDON, December 30, 12:30 p. m.—Consols opened at 100 5-16 for money and 100½ for the account.

New York Stock Quotations.

Corrected daily by Matthews & Whitaker, bankers and brokers, 121 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Canada Southern	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
Canadian Pacific				
Central New Jersey	54½	56½	54⅜	56½
Central Pacific	43⅜			43⅜
C., St. P., M. & O.	47½	47⅞	47	47⅞
do pfd	111½	111½	111¼	111¼
C., R. I. & P.				
C., B. & Q.	136¼			136¼
C., M. & St. P.	90⅝	91¼	90	90⅞
C. & N. W. com	114⅛	114⅝	114	114⅝
Del., Lack. & West.	135⅞	137	135½	136⅛
Del. & Hudson	102	103	102	102¾
Denver & Rio Grande				
East Tenn. com	29¾	30⅜	29¾	30⅜
East Tenn. pfd	77¾	79¼	77¾	79½
Erie com	33¾	34½	33¾	34⅛
Erie pfd	72¾	74½	72¾	74
Erie 2d mtg. bond	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
Houston & Texas	44¼			44¼
Illinois Central	134			134
Ind., B. & West	16½	17	16½	16½
Lake Shore	95¾	96⅜	95¼	96⅛
Louisville & Nashville	64	65¼	63¾	65⅛
Michigan Central	94½	95	94	94
Missouri Pacific	106½	108¼	106½	108
M., K. & T.	31⅜	32⅜	31⅛	32⅝
Manhattan Elevated	158			158
N. Y. & New Eng	52¼	54½	51⅞	54⅛
New York Central	114	114¼	113⅞	114¼
N. Pacific com	27⅜			27⅜
do pfd	61⅛	61⅛	61	61⅛
Ohio Southern				
Oregon Trans	33	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜
O. N. & Trans Co				
Ohio & M. com	28⅛	29¼	28⅝	29
Pacific Mail	49⅛	50⅛	49⅜	50⅜
Phila. & Reading	35¼	37⅛	35¼	36⅛
Pullman Palace Car				
St. Paul & Duluth com	58½			58½
do pfd				
St. L. & S. F. com	31⅛			31⅛
do 1st pfd	114½	114¼	114½	114⅛
do 2nd pfd	64¾	65	64⅞	64⅞
St. P., M. & Man	115			115
Texas & Pacific	22	23⅞	22	23⅞
Texas & Pacific Income				
Union Pacific	61⅜	61⅞	61⅜	61⅞
Wab., St. L. & P.	19⅛	19¼	19	19
do pfd	35	35	35⅛	35
Western U. T. Co.	71⅝	72⅛	71	72⅛
West Shore Bonds	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝

ENGLISH CONSOLS—Cash—Opening, 100 5-16; closing, 100 5-16.
Account—Opening, 100 7-16; closing, 100½.

Local Bonds.

Corrected daily by James Campbell, Banker and Broker, 307 Pine street.

U. S. BONDS.	When Due.	Interest Payable.	Bid.	Ask.
3 ⅌ cent bonds	......	M. A. N. & F.	100½	100⅝
4½ ⅌ cent bonds	1891	J. S. D. & M.	111⅝	112
4 ⅌ cent bonds	1907	J. A. J. & O.	128	128½
ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.				
City 4s sterling, 10-20s	1902	May and Nov.	101½	103
City 4s sterling, 10-20s	1902	Jan. and July	102½	103½
City 5s sterling, 10-20s	1900	June and Dec	103½	104½
City 5s	1900	Jan. and July	109	110
City 6s currency	1886—87	Various	101¼	102
City 6s gold	1892—93	Various	110½	111
City 6s sterling	1898	June and Dec	117	118
City 6s water	1887	June and Dec	101¼	102
City 6s water	1890	June and Dec	107½	108½
City 6s water	1892	Apr. and Oct.	110½	110
City 6s bridge approach	1892	June and Dec	110¾	111½
County 6s gold	1895—96	Jan. and July	114½	116
County Park	1905	Apr. and Oct.	123	125
RAILWAY BONDS.				
Mo. Pac. 1st m 6s	1888	Feb. and Aug	104½	105
Mo. Pac. Consols	1920	May and Nov.	113¼	113¾
Mo. Pac. 2d m 7s	1891	Jan. and July	111	113
Mo. Pac. 3d	1906	May and Nov.	122½	125
No. Mo. 1st m 7s	1895	Jan. and July	117½	120
K. P. 1st m 6s	1896	Feb. and Aug	108	113½
K. P. 1st m 6s	1896	June and Dec	106	111½
K. P. D. Ex. 6s	1899	May and Nov.	104½	106½
K. P. Consols	1910	May and Nov.	98½	99
St. L. & M. 1st 7s	1892	Feb. and Aug	112½	113

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Clearings	$3,742,264
Balances	440,296

Mining Stocks.

Name.	Bid.	Asked.
Granite	$53 00	$55 00
Small Hopes	2 00	1 80
Adams	1 75	1 60
Sheridan	1 25	1 55
Peacock	2 50	2 60
Yavapai	85	95
Mexican Improvement	1 50	1 62½
Ideal	85	92½
Laclede	...	45
Quincy	11	13
West Granite	50	60
Hope	48 00	50 00

COMMERCE.

A STRONG REACTION.

Wheat Recovers Sharply From a Lower Opening—Provisions Higher—Corn Dull.

By Telegraph from Jones, McCormick & Kennett, Chicago, to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, December 30, 1 p. m.—The feeling before the opening was decidedly mixed, although the curb was fairly strong on limited transactions. Commission houses had orders to buy at 86c, and as soon as they were filled the market was dull and dragging, and in the absence of any support sold down to 85⅛c. On the break Lester, Milmine and Peck and Harrison were large buyers, and with the additional support on small buying orders the market quickly responded and the loss was more than regained. The cash wheat market in Baltimore has attracted much attention to-day, being quoted 2½c higher, and this factor and no large amounts of wheat for sale has kept the shorts in a nervous state, and many came ashore. There was a very heavy trade about 86½c, at which point the realizing was large and the crowd bought as though it was short wheat they were taking. The close was very strong.

Corn was confined pretty much to local scalping, influenced somewhat by the fluctuations in wheat. There was no noticeable feature, and the market moved within a narrow limit. Buyers of cash corn are reported selling options against it. It is thought that to-morrow will see more changing in options by parties who wait until the last minute. The close was quiet.

The principal interest in the provision market early was in lard, which advanced sharply on cable report of being 6d dearer in Liverpool. A large amount of long stuff was taken and more was wanted. Ribs were higher on heavy speculative buying. Pork, while doing a little better, was not so buoyant until wheat suddenly mounted, when it also took the popular side and closed strong at the highest prices of the day.

Closing Prices—3 P. M.

Reported daily by S. W. COBB & CO., 317 and 319 Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS:	Closing Yesterday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closing To-day.
WHEAT.				
Dec.	81½	82	81¾	82¼ n
Jan.	81⅞	82¼	81⅝	82¼ b
Feb.	83¾	84	84	84¼ n
Mar.	88⅝@¾	89⅝	88¼@⅝	89⅝ b
CORN.				
Dec.	34¾	....	....	34½ b
Jan.	35⅜	35¼	35⅛@¼	35⅜ n
Feb.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36½ b
Mar.	40	40	39¾@⅞	40
OATS.				
Dec.	28	....	....	28 b
Jan.	28¼	....	....	28 b
Feb.	29¼	....	....	29¼ b
May.	31⅛	31¼	31¼	31¼
CHICAGO:				
WHEAT.				
Jan.	78¼@⅜	78¾	77⅞	78¾
Feb.	79¼@⅜	79¾	78⅝	79¾
May.	86½@¼	86⅝	85⅝	86⅝
CORN.				
Jan.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
Feb.	37¾	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞
May	43½	43½	43¼	43½
OATS.				
Jan.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼ b
May.	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
PORK.				
Jan.	11.87	12.22	11.90	12.22
Feb.	12.02	12.35	12.02	12.35
May.	12.42	12.72	12.40	12.72
LARD.				
Jan.	6.40	6.52	6.45	6.52
Feb.	6.47	6.62	6.52	6.62
May.	6.75	6.87	6.40	6.87
SHORT RIBS.				
Jan.	5.90	6.02	5.87	6.02
Feb.	5.95	6.12	5.95	6.12
May.	6.05	6.20	6.05	6.20

NEW YORK—Wheat—January, 92⅝c a; February, 94c.; March, 95¼c.; May, 98⅛c.; July, ——. Corn—January, 47⅞c b; February, 49¼c b; May, 52½c b. Oats—January, 34⅞c; February 35¾c; May, 37¼.

TOLEDO—Wheat—January, 82½c; February, 84c; May, 90⅛c.

DULUTH—Wheat — January, 79⅞c; May, 87⅜@½c. June, 88⅞@89c.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—January, 93c; February, 93¼@⅜c. May, 97c.

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Elevators.

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
To-day	4,294,167	1,541,018	584,878	26,848	97,726
Yesd'y	4,347,657	1,452,787	584,029	26,157	95,940
	No. 2 Red.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2	No. 2.
To-day	3,715,027	1,123,724	506,072	19,960	....
Yes'dy	3,758,926	1,039,087	504,166	19,367	....

Movements of Wheat and Corn To-Day.

PORTS.	Receipts. Wheat.	Receipts. Corn.	Shipments. Wheat.	Shipments. Corn.
St. Louis	13,402	69,300	81,100	1,286
Chicago	72,385	226,410	41,604	41,683
Milwaukee	35,071	3,840	93	....
Baltimore	27,686	47,507	....	....
Toledo	20,206	9,594	1,434	5,450
New York	112,200	68,250	....	15,379
Detroit	28,004	16,931	2,813	....
Minneapolis	129,800	....	27,500	....
Duluth	16,908	....	....	....
Kansas City	16,000	35,500	14,000	11,500
Philadel'hia	31,309	24,147	74,016	91,911

St. Louis Markets.

FORENOON SESSION CLOSING 1 P. M.

A strong and representative ticket was nominated yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange caucus. Mr. Frank Gaiennie was placed at the head of the ticket by acclamation, and Thos. Booth and Louis Fusz were the choice for Vice-Presidents. The Directors were: S. W. Cobb, W. T. Anderson, S. R. Francis, P. P. Connor and A. Nedderhut. An opposition caucus will be held this afternoon, but it is doubtful if there will be much change in the above ticket. The friends of Chas. Cox are determined to bring him out for vice-president, and there may be a few more candidates for the directory put up. There will be no opposition to Mr. Gaiennie.——A telegram from California confirms reports of rains and says stocks are freely offered at a lower range of prices.——An Aberdeen, Scotland, letter, dated December 18, to Mauntel, Borgess & Co., says that local millers had that day put on another shilling to the price of flour, which made 35 shillings advance from the lowest point.——It is said that the late advance in trunk line rates of freight are only enforced at primary points, which are now unable to ship their grain at all, because through points can undersell them at the old rates of freight.——Jandy of New York, writes that the wheat crop of the United Kingdom is now known to be only 7,000,000 qrs. (56,000,000 bu.) and as their requirements are 19,000,000 qrs, they will require 96,000,000 bu importations. As the latest estimates of the French wheat supply deficit was 64,000,000 bu, these two countries alone required 160,000,000 bu, and taking the other countries it is safe to say that Europe's total requirements were fully 20,,000,000 bu.——New York's export purchases yesterday were twenty-seven and one-half loads wheat and five of corn. Freights quiet but steady.——India's exports last week were 830,000 bu wheat, an increase over the previous week.——There will be no business transacted on 'Change to-morrow after the hour of noon, as the Merry Krewe will at that time enter the hall and go through their annual sports.——W. L. Green makes the prediction that the stock of wheat in New York on February 1 will not be 4,000,000 bu.——The statement that Baltimore traders had oversold themselves to exporters of wheat is confirmed by the fact that January wheat in that market was 2½c higher to-day than yesterday, while February was only up 1¼c. It may take some sledge-hammer blows to impress upon the bear's minds that Europe is taking our wheat, but after the market gets up several cents more they will probably begin to believe that wheat is worth something.——Export purchases of wheat reported to-day were 20 loads in New York and 10 loads each in Philadelphia and Newport News.——A St. Louis firm to-day worked for export some wheat they held in country elevators west of here.

Wheat—Nearly all of yesterday's late recovery was knocked off this morning, the market declining ⅝c. Reported rains in California, where there has been great complaint of drouth, gave the bears a starter. There was nothing that could be construed as warlike in this morning's European news and, instead of large export clearances at the seaboard, the only point reporting any was Philadelphia. The tone of cables, however, was still firm and the tendency upward, some private advices noting an improvement in the demand. There was no wild desire to sell with all the bear influences, though there was a lack of demand, also. A good, strong, and healthy reaction struck the market soon after the decline noted above, and enough bull news came to the front to paralyze the shorts and embolden the longs. Large export purchases, strong and higher cables and very firm and advancing markets at New York and Baltimore, where the export demand is naturally first and most felt, were stimulating causes sufficient to boom prices and make shorts hustle to get out. The close was firm and ½@¾c above yesterday. Spot grades were strong and No. 2 red sold ¼@½c higher. City millers took all offered, but that wasn't much. No. 2 red, 81¾c in M. and St. L., 82c in Collier; No. 3 red, 79c in St. L., C. and M.; No. 4, 75c bid; No. 2 Mediterranean, 80c bid; No. 3 do, 77c bid; rejected, 69c bid.

Corn slipped down a fraction early in the day, in part influenced by the weakness then in wheat, but there were a good many sellers all the session and no particular demand, and though the market recovered from its early depression the feeling was hardly more than steady. Late in the session quite a demand developed for May, but it met enough for sale to check any tendency toward an advance. Spot grades were quiet and about unchanged, neither the offerings or demand amounting to much. No. 2, 34⅞c in E., 35⅛c bid for M., 35½c for St. L.; No. 3, 34¼c in U. and bid for M., 34½c for C.; No. 4, 33c bid this side; No. 2 white, 36½c asked E. side, 37c bid this side, 37½c for C.; No. 3 do 36c bid this side; no grade 31c bid this side.

Oats were unattractive from a speculative standpoint, as there was little change in value and less doing. The tone of the market was firm and May sold slightly above the bids that lately have been made for it. Spot grades were quiet and little done for them as shippers find it almost impossible to obtain cars to go South, and consequently this demand is about missing. No. 2, 27¾c in A. and U., 28c bid this side; No. 3, 27c bid for East and 27¼c for this side.

Rye easy and dull, grade No. 2 selling regular at 53c, but ½c higher bid for St. L., with 53¼c bid, No. 3 this side salable at 50c.

Barley was no better, nor no worse, a few sales being made and steady prices obtained. Prices range as follows: Common and rejected, 30@35c; No. 3, 40@45c; prime, 50@55c; choice and fancy, 60@65c.

Flour was again very strong and in some instances higher prices were paid, not alone the strength in wheat, but an unsupplied demand, keeping the market very stiff. Offerings were so small that buyers' wants were not near supplied. Patents, $4.35@4.60; straights, $3.90@4.15; clears $3.40@3.80; mediums, $3.00; low grades, $2.00@2.30. Quotations of the St. Louis Flour Dealers' Association were: XX, $2.30@2.50; XXX, $2.60@2.75; family, $2.90@3.00; choice, $3.25@3.35; fancy, $3.60@3.80; extra do, $3.95@4.10; patents at $4.35@4.60. These prices are for lots on arrival at the depot or levee; order lots higher.

Rye Flour—Quiet at $3.15@3.20 per bbl.

Cornmeal—Firm at $2.10@2.15 for city orders del.; pearl meal, $2.50; grits and hominy, $2.60@2.75.

Buckwheat Flour—New York—Pure, $5@5.25; patent, $4.50@4.75; Wisconsin, $4.25@4.50; Western, $4@4.25.

Bran irregular, sacked selling at 67c E. track, 67@68c f. o. b. this side, and 68c at mill.

Hay was quiet, but with no change in values. Sales ranged as follows: This side—Prairie, $8.50@10 for choice to fancy; mixed timothy, $7@9; prime to fancy timothy, $9@12. East track stock sells about $1@2 per ton below the above rates.

Provisions showed unabated strength, as other markets were firm and better, and a large business was done in meats for future delivery, but the actual spot transactions were small. Sales of loose dry salt c'ribs to arrive in January, February, March and April amounted to 700,000 lbs, besides 600,000 lbs shoulders up-country to go East in May, but the terms were kept private, 100,000 lbs 75@80-lb green rough sides sold to arrive here first half January at 5.56c c. and f. here; some 30-day dry salt c'ribs were offered to arrive at 5.95c c. and f. here but found no buyers. Boxed dry salt longs sold at 5.80c, c'ribs at 5.85@5.90c, and shorts at 5.95@6, and packed bacon shoulders at 5⅝c, c'ribs at 6.80 and shorts at 7c, part f. o. b.; longs worth 6.70c, but generally held at 6¾c; loose dry salt offered f. o. b. East track at 4½c for shoulders, 5.90c for longs, 6c for c'ribs and 6.15c for shorts. Pork held at $12 for new standard and $11.75 for hardside. Prime steam lard worth 6.10c this side. Country lard, 5¼@5¾c per lb for small lots in irregular pkgs. C. s. c. hams, 9¾@11c. Breakfast bacon, 8½@10c. Beef—Family, $6.50@8 per bbl; on orders higher, $4.25@4.75 per ½-bbl; dried, 11@12c; selected, 14c per lb; smoked tongues, $4.25@5 per doz. Tallow—Choice, 4c in oil bbls; No. 2, 3¼@3½c; in irregular packages, ¼c less; choice cake, 4c. Grease—Brown and yellow, 2½@3¼c; white, 3½@4c; straight lots held higher. Salt—Domestic, $1 ⅌ bbl. on East and $1.10 this side. Ground alum, $1.15 ⅌ sack—small way higher.

Highwines steady at $1.13 in St. Louis and Cincinnati, $1.14 in Peoria, $1.18 in Chicago.

Lead steady, but still very dull, and only an occasional trade made. Sale of 50 tons soft Missouri delivered at $4, at which other descriptions were offered.

Cotton.

The bulls had possession of the markets to-day, and succeeded in getting some good out of it. New York futures went up right steadily, and closed 7@9 points above yesterday, spots ruling firm and 1-16 higher at 9½c for middling. Liverpool bettered 1@2 points for futures, and spots were steady with a fair demand. H. Hentz & Co., New York, wired Hill, Fontaine & Co.: "Our Liverpool friends cable us, 'Advance caused by bears covering December and advance in America.' Firm here and good undertone." A Falls River, Mass., spinner's telegram to Hill, Fontaine & Co. that manufacturers were doing well and prospects flattering. The local market was firm.

Net receipts six days at the ports, 192,061 bales, against 160,266 bales same time last year; exports, 133,632 bales, against 71,795 bales last year; stock, 1,105,247 bales, against 1,131,538 bales last year.

LOCAL SPOT QUOTATIONS—Low ordinary, 6⅝c; ordinary, 7½c; good ordinary, 8¼c; low middling, 8 11-16c; middling, 9c; good middling, 9 5-16c; middling fair, 9⅝c; fair, 10⅛c. Stained ¼@⅜c below white.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS—Gross receipts to-day, 6,949 bales, since September 1, 1886, 286,809 bales, against 257,158 same time last year; shipments to-day, 2,669 bales; since September 1, 1886, 222,874 bales, against 255,039 bales same time last year; stocks in compresses and warehouses to-day, 73,951 bales, against 103,726 bales.

CLOSING PRICES, 3 P. M.

LIVERPOOL—Uplands, 5¼d; Orleans, 5⅜d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Futures closed firm; December and January, 5 12-64d; January and February, 5 12-64d; February and March, 5 13-64d; March and April, 5 14-64d; April and May, 5 16-64d; May and June, 5 18-64d; June and July, 5 21-64d; July and August, 5 23-64d.

NEW YORK—Futures closed barely steady; December, 9.46c; January, 9.47c; February, 9.59c; March, 9.71c; April, 9.82c; May, 9.92c; June, 10.02c; July, 10.11c; August 10.18c. Sales, 118,300 bales.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Scarce and wanted. Geniting, $2@2.25; winesap, $2.75@3.00. Roman beauty, Ben Davis, willow twig and good varieties, $2.75@3.25 per bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Fair demand and steady; sun-dried apples at 3½@4c for old and poor; 4½@5c for fair to good quarters, and 5¼@5½c for choice bright quarters; peelings and cores, 2½@3c. Evaporated at 8@9½c for quarters and slices, and 10@11½c for rings. Peaches—Quarters and mixed, 4½@5c, and halves, 5@6c for old and 6½@7c for new; evaporated 10@14c for unpeeled and 14@18c for peeled. Blackberries, 10@10½c.

POTATOES—Good demand for Peerless and Rose at 57½@60c, but quiet for Burbank at 58@57c per bu.

ONIONS—Higher and good stock scarce; in demand at 90c@$1 for red and 80@90c ⅌ bu for yellow.

BUTTER—Receipts, 13,514 lbs. Demand far less even than the limited offerings and concessions necessary to move stock. We quote: Creamery—Choice to fancy, 24@26c; selections, 27c; Elgin higher. Dairy—Choice, 21@23c; selections a shade more; fair to medium, 15@20c; common, including near-by country make at 10@12c, according to quality. Roll—Near-by at 8@14c; choice Northern, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Wisconsin full cream, 11½@12c, Illinois do do, 10@11c; skims, 7@8½c; Young America, 12½c.

EGGS—Receipts, 291 pkgs. Steady and selling readily; sales of good at 22c, while limed, salted and otherwise preserved at much less.

GAME—Quail firmer; rabbits steady, and all else quiet. We quote: Deer carcasses, 5c; venison saddles 8@9c, and bear saddles 15c ⅌ lb; wild turkeys, 7@8c ⅌ lb; grouse, $5.00; quail, $1.50@1.60; pheasant, $3.50; woodcock, $3.50; opossum, 5@15c each; rabbits, $1; jack rabbits, $3; squirrels, 60c; snipe, $1.50. Ducks—Wood and mixed, $1.75; teal, $1; mallard, $3.50; red head, $3; canvas back, $4.50; plover, 50c@$1; sandpipers, 25c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Brisk demand for turkeys, but chickens still dull. Choice fresh turkeys sold at 9@9½c per lb, and rough and poor at 8@8½c. Fancy chickens, $1.75@2.00; thin and poor stock, $1@1.25; choice at $1.40@1.60. Ducks, $2.60@3.00 and geese at $4@5 for large fat and $2.50@3.00 for small, rough and poorly-dressed per dozen.

BROOM CORN—Dull and easy. Quote: Inside and covers, 2½@4c, self-working, 3@4c; hurl, 4@5c.

LAMBS—Sales at $1.50@3.25 per head, top rate for fat.

VEALS—Small fat, 5@5½c; poor, 4@4½c, and heretics, 3@3½c ⅌ lb.

GRASS SEEDS—Quiet. Timothy ranges at $1.75@1.85; clover at $4.45@4.60; red top at 25@40c; Millet and Hungarian, 55@65c.

COTTON SEED—Quotable at $10 per ton.

HEMPSEED—Firm at 90c, pure test.

FLAXSEED—Salable at 95c bid for pure test.

CASTOR BEANS—Prime salable at $1.35.

HIDES—Quiet. We quote: Green salted No. 1 at 8c; No. 2 and branded at 6¾@7c; bull and stags 5c; uncured 1c ⅌ lb less; glue stock, 3c. Dry flint—Western, No. 1 at 16c; No. 2 at 13c; bulls and stags, 10c; dry salted, 12c; damaged, 10c; glue, 7c.

BEESWAX—Steady; 20c for choice.

DEER SKINS—Prime dry, 24c; salted, damaged and meaty, 5@8c less; green, 10@12c.

SHEEP PELTS—Green, 50@90c for fair to choice large; dry, 30@10c; lamb skins, 30@50c; shearlings, 10@20c.

FEATHERS—Quiet. We quote: Prime live geese (white) at 40c in large sacks, and 41c in small sacks (stock largely gray 5c ⅌ lb less than prime white); unripe, quilly, etc., 30@35c; mixed and old, 10@30c; chicken (dry picked), 4@5c; duck, 20c; tare, 3 and 10 ⅌ cent.

FURS—Quiet. We quote as follows: Inside prices for Southern and out-side for Western:

	No. 1, Large.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3 and 4
Racc'n	$ 65@ 75	$ 50@ 60	$ 30@ 40	$ 5@ 20
Mink	50@ 60	35@ 45	25@ 30	5@ 20
Beav'r	6 00@7 00	4 00@4 50	2 50@3 00	25@1 50
*Otter	......	5 00@6 00	3 00@4 00	25@2 00
†Fox	......	90@1 00	50@ 60	5@ 35

* Cased. † Red and Gray, Cased.

Description	Price.	Description	Price.
Skunk, short stripe	50@ 60	Skunk, black	75@85
Skunk, broad and white	5@ 10	Skunk, narrow	30@40
Wolf, No. 1	60@ 75	Pole Cat	10
Wild Cat	15@ 25	Muskrat, winter	10
House Cat	5@ 10	Muskrat, fall	6
Bear, black & brown	25@6 00	Muskrat, kits	1@ 2
Badger	50	Opossum, (trash out)	10@15

10 to 25 ⅌ cent is usually deducted on otter, skunk, mink, fox, etc., when "open," and on coon, beaver, bear and other articles when "cased."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Wheat a trifle higher and moderately active; receipts, 112,200 bu; sales, 128,000 bu No. 2 red January, 91¼@91⅜c; 496,000 bu do February, 92⅞@93⅜c; 88,000 bu do March, 94½@94¾c; 16,000 bu do April 96⅛@96¼c; 672,000 bu do May, 97⅜@97⅝c. Corn a shade lower, and dull; receipts, 62,000 bu; sales, 160,000 bu; mixed Western spot, 47@48¾c; do futures, 48@52c. Oats dull and somewhat nominal; receipts, 52,602 bu; sales, 24,000 bu; Western, 35@41c. Beef steady; new extra mess, $7.50@8. Pork firm; new mess, $12@12.50. Lard stronger; steam rendered, 6.67½c. Butter steady: Western, 12@32c. Eggs—Western fresh, 26@29c. Sugar steady; crushed, 6¼c; powdered, 5⅞@6¼c; granulated, 5 11-16@5¾c. Molasses dull; 50-degree test, 20c. Coffee steady; fair Rio, 14⅛c; good, do 14⅝c; prime, 14⅞c. Turpentine steady at 36¼@36½c.

CHICAGO, 1 p. m.—Close, wheat stronger; cash, 78⅜c; January, 78¾c; February, 79¾c; May, 86⅝c. Corn firm; cash, 37¼c; January, 37⅜c; February, 37⅞c; May, 42½c. Oats steady; cash, 26¼c; May, 31⅜c. Rye, 53c. Barley, 52c. Prime timothy, $1.80. Flaxseed, 94c. Whisky, $1.18. Pork strong and higher; cash, $12.20; January, $12.22½; February, $12.37; May, $12.72½. Lard strong; cash, $6.70; January, $6.52½; February, $6.62½; May, $6.87½.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., December 30.—The Daily Indicator reports: Wheat—Receipts, 15,191 bu; shipments, 10,625 bu; in store, 336,604 bu; stronger; No. 2 red cash 69½c bid; January, 70c bid; February, 71c bid; May, sales at 79c; No. soft cash 75c bid. Corn—Receipts, 10,277 bu; shipments, 5,225 bu; in store, 315,388 bu; steady; No. 2 cash, 30⅜c bid, 30½c asked; January, 30½c bid, 30⅞c asked; February sales at 32¼c; May, 36⅛c bid, 36¼c asked; No. 2 white cash 31¼c bid, 32⅛c asked. Oats—No. 2 cash 28c asked. Rye—No bids nor offers. Eggs stronger, at 23c per doz. Butter—Demand fair for good. Hay unchanged.

BALTIMORE, December 30.—Wheat—Western higher and fairly active; No. 2 winter red spot or January, 92½@93c; February, 92⅞@93c; May, 96⅝@97. Corn—Western higher; mixed spot 46¼c asked; new December, 45¾c bid; January, 46@46¼c; February, 46⅜@47c; steamer, 44½c bid. Oats easier and dull, Western white, 36@38c; do mixed, 33@35c. Rye quiet at 56@58c. Provisions steady and slow. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,495 bbls; wheat, 27,700; bu; corn, 47,600 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 700 bu. Shipments—Flour, 1,061 bbls.

NEW ORLEANS, December 30.—Flour steady and unchanged; fancy, ——. Cornmeal steady at $2.20. Corn steadier; mixed, 47c; yellow, 48@49c; white, 47c. Oats steady; No. 2 39c. Bran quiet at 85@87½c. Hay steady and unchanged; prime, ——. Provisions steadier. Pork, $11.50@11.62½. Cut meats—shoulders, 4.40c; sides, 6@6¼c. Bacon, 6@6⅞c; l. c. s., 6⅞c. Hams, choice sugar-cured, 10½@11c. Lard, refined tierce, 6⅛c. Whisky firm and unchanged. Exchange on New York, $1.50 discount; sight, par. Cotton spot steady at 9c. Net receipts, 12,423. Gross receipts, 13,321.

CINCINNATI, December 30.—Flour active, firm. Wheat strong and higher at 81@82c. Corn firm at 38½c. Oats stronger at 31c. Rye firm at 60c. Pork strong and higher at $12.50. Lard firm and higher at 6.30c. Bulk meats firmer; short ribs 6c. Bacon stronger; short ribs 6⅞c, short clear 7.25c. Whisky firm at $1.13; sales, 738 bbls finished goods on this basis.

DETROIT, December 30.—Wheat—No. 1 white cash 81½c; cash Michigan red 83c; No. 2 red cash 82½c; January 83c; February 85c; May 90c. Corn 38½c. Oats—No. 2 30c; No. 2 white 32c. Clover seed—Cash and January $4.47½. Receipts—Wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 5,800 bu.

TOLEDO, December 30.—Wheat quiet and steady; cash, 82c; February, 83½c; May, 80½c. Corn steady and quiet; cash, 37¾c; May, 44c. Oats neglected. Cloverseed easier; cash, $4.55 asked; February, $4.62½; March, $4.70; April, $4.72½.

MILWAUKEE, December 30.—Wheat strong; cash, 78¼c; January, 78⅜c; May, 87⅞c. Corn dull; No. 2, 37¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 26¼c. Rye higher; No. 1, 57¼c. Barley firm; No. 2, 52½c.

Oil and Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Pa., December 30.—Petroleum was dull but firm. Prices opened at 68½c, declined to 68¼c, rallied and advanced to 69⅜c, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon 69¼c was bid.

CLEVELAND, O., December 30.—Petroleum quiet; S. W. 110, 7½c.

WILMINGTON, December 30.—Turpentine at 33½c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, December 30.—Wheat arrived firm and a shade higher, and corn arrived not much doing; wheat to arrive firm and shade higher, and corn to arrive steady. Mark Lane wheat firm and shade higher, and corn steady. Country markets shade higher. California wheat off coast 37s 6d@37s 9d. Spot wheat firm with a fair demand; holders offer sparingly; No. 2 spring, 7s 4d@7s 6d; red winter, 7s 5d@7s 6d; No. 1 California, 7s 8d@8s 10d; mixed Western corn steady at 4s 6½d. Demand from United Kingdom and Continent fair for wheat and corn.

LIVERPOOL, December 30, 3:30 p. m. close.—Pork in poor demand and dull; prime mess, Eastern, 62s; do Western, 58s 6d. Lard is in fair demand; spot, December, January or February firm at 35s. Wheat—Fair demand and firm; No. 2 winter, 6s 7½d; do spring, 7s 6d. Flour is in fair demand; firm at 13s 1d. Corn is in fair demand; spot firm at 4s 7d; December firm at 4s 6½d; January steady at 4s 6½d; February steady at 4s 5d.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.
Receipts	594	3,213	720	111
Shipments	57	614	180	45

CATTLE—Receipts fair and demand quite active for good butchers and shipping grades, which imparted considerable strength to the market. Common to fair descriptions were about steady, and long before noon all desirable grades were disposed of. There was also a good inquiry for thrifty stockers at prices satisfactory to all concerned. The close was 10c lower.

RULING QUOTATIONS—Good to choice native shippers, $4.25@4.80; fair to medium, $3.60@4.00; common, $3.25@3.50; butchers' steers, fair to choice, $3.25@3.85; common, $2.50@3; cows and heifers, fair to choice, $2.50@3.10; common, $1.50@2.25; feeding steers, $3.15@3.50; stockers, $2.40@2.75; native bulls, $1.50@2.25; veal calves, $4@8 per head; Texans, $2@3.50.

Representative sales:

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
14	native butchers	1,176	$3 80
13	Southwest butchers	823	3 00
18	Southwest stockers	924	3 10
42	Texas cows	759	2 40
13	native stockers	798	3 00
29	native butchers	1,091	4 00
11	native cows	884	3 10
16	native butchers	1,180	4 12½
45	Texas cows	775	2 30
18	native cows	967	2 80
15	native cows and heifers	858	2 85
18	native butchers	1,092	4 00
19	native butchers	1,208	3 90
11	native butchers	960	3 50
18	native steers	1,300	4 35
20	native steers	1,150	3 80

50 calves, Texas, $7.50 per head.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Daily report of sales of cattle, December 30, 1886:

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
22	Southwest steers	885	$3 15
11	common Southwest steers	1,046	2 75
10	Southwest cows and heifers	848	3 00
10	good native cows and heifers	990	4 00
10	rough native cows and heifers	1,112	3 00
16	Southwest mixed	894	3 40

114 retail from $2.50 to $4.25.

HOGS—There was a little better supply in the market and trade ruled active and steady, yesterday's closing prices being well sustained. Good butchers and best heavy hogs sold mainly at $4.50@4.65 to both packers and city butchers, fair and medium grades of packers bringing $4.20@4.45. There was some demand for light weights from Eastern order buyers with sales at $4.15@4.25. The market was quickly cleared of stock and closed about steady at an early hour.

Representative sales:

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
46	257	$4 65	69	198	$4 25
40	273	4 62½	65	207	4 32½
60	307	4 60	67	235	4 45
52	248	4 60	59	235	4 45
60	225	4 62½	75	263	4 45
39	287	4 60	69	212	4 37½
52	334	4 60	68	215	4 40
59	239	4 60	47	271	4 40
60	246	4 50	34	177	4 05
51	207	4 50	62	220	4 25
65	245	4 50	55	185	4 25
12	248	4 50	82	183	4 20
14	187	4 20	76	205	4 20
75	221	4 35	49	221	4 30
21	225	4 35	75	211	4 37½
179	254	4 40	46	264	4 35
69	240	4 62½	42	256	4 35
59	284	4 40	74	229	4 35
23	137	4 00	43	138	3 90

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Daily live stock report of sales of hogs, December 30, 1886:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	262	$4 65	66	147	$4 10
59	261	4 65	48	227	4 40
56	233	4 50	82	188	4 25
67	234	4 50	54	201	4 40
46	212	4 40	45	252	4 65
48	214	4 45	32	285	4 70
80	210	4 50	61	238	4 50
37	220	4 35			

SHEEP—Market quiet, but steady. Good sheep and lambs wanted, but continue scarce, the bulk of the animals consisting of common to fair stock.

Horses and Mules.

HORSES.

Heavy draft, extra	$150@200
Heavy draft, good	130@150
Saddlers, extra	110@170
Saddlers, good	115@130
Streeters, extra	100@120
Streeters, good	75@ 90
Drivers, extra	150@200
Drivers, good	90@125
Plugs, good	60@ 65
Plugs, common	15@ 30

MULES.

14 hands, 4 to 2 years old	70@ 75
14½ hands, 4 to 7 years old	85@ 90
15 hands, 4 to 7 years old	100@115
15½ hands, extra	130@135
16 to 16½ hands, extra	150@170

Live Stock by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, December 30.—Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; the market is active and firm; light, $3.80@4.40; rough packing, $4.05@4.30; mixed and heavy packing and shipping, $4.40@4.85. Cattle—Receipts, 7,000; the market is stronger; beeves, $3.50@5; cows, $1.50@3.40; stockers, $2.05@3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 4,400; the market is about steady; common, $2.50@3.75; good $4.25@4.75; lambs, $4.25@5.50.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., December 30.—Receipts cattle, 1,053 head; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 4,680 head; market firm; bulk, $4.20@4.30; choice, $4.30@4.40.

THE WEATHER.

The Weather Report.

ST. LOUIS, December 30, 1886.

Local Time.	Thermo'r	Wind. Dire'i'n	Wind. Vel'city	Weather.
5:59 a.m.	19.00	N	9	Cloudy.
1:59 p.m.	26.00	E	8	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 27.
Minimum temperature, 17.
River, 2.1; fall 0.3.

G. A. WEBER,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30, 1886.

The following observations are taken at 7 a. m., 75th meridian time:

STATIONS—	Barom.	Therm.	Change in 24 h.	Wind	Rainfall in 24 h.	State of Weather.
Jacksonville, Fla	29.99	60	†19	NE	.02	Lt. Rain.
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.96	70	†3	N		Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.92	55	†7	N		Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	29.93	42	†5	E	.06	Cloudy.
Little Rock, Ark	30.01	29	†4	NE	.05	Lt. Rain.
Galveston, Tex.	29.89	58	†6	SE		Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	30.04	30	†6	NW	.02	Foggy.
Nashville, Tenn.	30.06	32	†6	SE	.03	Foggy.
Louisville, Ky.	30.15	24	†5	NE	.01	Cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind	30.22	8	†5	NE		Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	30.23	21	†4	E		Cloudy.
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.17	23	†10	NE		Cloudy.
Marquette, Mich	30.33	-4	-4	N		Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	30.28	19	†8	E		Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn	30.35	-11	-8	S		Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.30	-15	-19	NE		Clear.
La Crosse, Wis.	Miss.					
Davenport, Io.	30.28	0	†1	NE		Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	30.12	28	†4	NE		Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	30.17	18	†9	NE		Cloudy.
Leavenworth	30.16	8	†1	E		Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.	30.19	8	†1	E		Cloudy.
Moorhead, Minn	30.23	-21		S		Cloudy.
St. Vinc't, Minn	30.27	-14		SE	.05	Cloudy.
Bismarck, Dak.	30.13	-6		Calm		Fair.
Ft. Buford, Dak.	30.08	0	†5	NE		Cloudy.
Ft. Assinaboine	30.20	-11	-2	SW		Clear.
Deadwood, Dak.	29.83	24	-2	SW		Fair.
N. Platte, Neb.	30.06	9		SE		Clear.
Denver, Colo.	29.68	44	-3	W		Clear.
W. Las Animas	29.84	13	-1	Calm		Clear.
Dodge City, Kan	30.01	10		NE		Clear.
Ft. Elliott, Tex.	29.86	14		Calm		Clear.
El Paso, Tex.	29.90	15	†6	SW		Clear.
Salt Lake City	29.96	37	-2	E	.11	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.14	55		SW	.04	Cloudy.

Dash (—) indicates rainfall inappreciable; † indicates rise; - indicates fall; — indicates below zero.

G. A. WEBER,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30.—Indications for twenty-four hours commencing at 3 p. m. to-day:

For Indiana and Illinois—Fair weather; colder; northeasterly winds.

For Missouri—Fair weather: variable winds, becoming southerly; slightly warmer.

For Iowa—Fair weather; northeasterly winds, shifting to southeasterly; nearly stationary temperature.

For Kansas and Nebraska—Snow; southerly winds; slightly warmer.

The Tennessee River will rise slightly; the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers will remain nearly stationary; the Mississippi River will rise slightly from Memphis to New Orleans; the other rivers will fall slightly.

THE RIVER.

Special River Report.

ST. LOUIS, December 30, 1886.

STATIONS.	Above Low Reach-Mark.	Change. Rise.	Change. Fall.	Rainfall.
St. Louis	2.1 ft.	0.0	0.3	0.00
Kansas City	3.0 ft.	0.0	0.0	0.00
Hermann	0.0 ft.*	0.0	0.0	0.00
Peoria	0.0 ft.*	0.0	0.0	0.00
Warsaw	0.0 ft.*	0.0	0.0	0.00
Beardstown	0.0 ft.*	0.0	0.0	0.00
Grand Tower	0.0 ft.	0.0	0.0	0.00

*—Frozen.

G. A. WEBER,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

River Telegrams.

CAIRO, Ill., December 30.—Arrived: John Gilmore, below, 8 p. m.; Desoto, Memphis, 7 a. m. Departed: Gilmore, below, 11 p. m.; Desoto, Cincinnati, 10 a. m. River 20 feet 3 inches and stationary. Cloudy and cold.

CINCINNATI, December 30.—River 27 feet 1 inch and falling. Cloudy. Thermometer 30. Arrived—Stockdale, Pittsburg; Paris C. Brown, Guiding Star, New Orleans.

WHEELING, W. Va., December 30.—River 9 feet 6 inches, falling and full of new made ice. The Gen. Pike passed for Pittsburg, Wednesday 10 p. m.

LOUISVILLE, December 30.—River rising; 10 feet 11 inches in the canal, 8 feet 8 inches on the falls. Weather clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, December 30.—River rising. No arrivals or departures. Weather cool. Raining.

PITTSBURG, December 30.—River 5 feet 7 inches and falling. Cloudy and cold.

RAILROAD[...]

Arrival and Departure [...] Union Depot (St. Louis[...])

On and after Sunday, May 2, trains w[...] lows:

* Except Sunday; †Daily; (Except Saturda[y]) [...]cept Monday; ¶Monday.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Chicago Express Mail	* 7:30 am	* 7:45 pm
Kansas City Mail	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Through Chicago Express	† 4:50 pm	†10:45 am
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 6:00 pm	* 2:00 pm
Chicago Lightning Express	† 7:55 pm	† 7:40 am
Kansas City Night Express	† 8:45 pm	† 7:00 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Rock Island, Peoria, Denver & Omaha Express and Mail	†10:30 a m	† 5:00 p m
Rock Island, St. Paul, Denver & San Francisco Express	‡ 8:30 p m	‡ 7:05 a m

CAIRO SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cairo and Jackson, Tenn., Ex.	* 7:25 am	....
Accommodation	* 3:25 pm	....
New Orleans, Memphis & Texas Express	† 7:20 pm	....
Memphis Express	....	† 8:20 am
Cairo and Texas Express	....	* 6:50 pm
New Orleans Express	....	† 9:55 pm

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Chicago Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Belleville Accommodation	† 8:20 am	† 8:00 am
Belleville Accommodation	*11:00 am	*10:40 am
Belleville Accommodation	* 2:50 pm	* 2:05 pm
Belleville Accommodation	† 5:30 pm	† 5:15 pm

On Sundays Illinois & St. Louis trains Nos. 1, 2, 7 and 8 run 30 minutes later than card time.

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:35 am	† 6:00 pm
Limited Express	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Mattoon Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	*10:00 am
New York and Boston Express	† 6:30 pm	† 7:30 am

JACKSONVILLE SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Jacksonville Mail	* 7:43 am	*10:30 am
Jacksonville Express	* 4:45 pm	* 7:30 pm

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Louisville Mail	† 7:45 am	† 7:45 pm
Louisville Express	† 7:15 pm	† 7:40 am

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE ST. LOUIS DIV.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Southern Fast Mail	† 7:20 am	† 7:45 pm
Louisville Mail	† 7:45 am	† 7:45 pm
Southern Fast Line	† 7:15 pm	† 7:40 am

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Houston & Galveston Exp.	† 9:00 am	† 6:00 pm
San Antonio Express	† 8:30 pm	† 6:40 am

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Creve Cœur Lake	* 6:00 am	† 8:20 am
Kirkwood	* 6:45 am	* 6:25 am
Local Express	* 7:05 am	* 5:40 pm
Kirkwood	* 8:00 am	* 7:20 am
Washington Acc, Sunday only	8:10 am	11:10 pm
Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:00 pm
Kirkwood	* 9:52 am	* 8:45 am
Creve Cœur Lake	* 10:45 am	* 2:30 pm
Kirkwood	* 11:50 am	* 9:45 am
Kirkwood, Sunday only	1:00 pm	
Kirkwood	* 3:15 pm	* 12:30 pm
Kirkwood	* 4:35 pm	* 1:45 pm
Creve Cœur Lake	* 4:55 pm	* 7:15 pm
Washington	* 5:25 pm	* 7:56 am
Kirkwood	* 6:20 pm	* 5:05 pm
Fast Line	† 8:20 pm	† 6:40 am
Kirkwood	* 8:45 pm	* 7:30 pm
Kirkwood	* 11:30 pm	* 5:05 pm
Washington, Sunday only		7:05 pm

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Through Accommodation	* 6:25 am	* 7:22 pm
Day Express	† 8:00 am	† 6:40 pm
Lebanon Accommodation	* 11:05 am	* 1:35 pm
Salem Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	* 9:45 am
Louisville Night Express	† 7:00 pm	....
Limited Express	† 8:00 pm	....
Through Express	....	† 7:25 am
Fast Line	....	† 7:45 am

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE & TUNNEL RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Stock Yard Accommodation	* 6:20 am	* 6:30 pm

ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Bowling Green & Hannibal Mail and Express	* 4:30 pm	....
Local Accommodation	† 8:25 pm	....
St. Charles & St. Louis Mail and Express	....	* 11:55 am

ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Denver & St. Paul, Mail and Express	† 9:10 am	† 5:40 pm
St. Paul and Spirit Lake Fast Express	† 8:15 pm	† 6:35 am

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Colorado Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:10 pm
Rose Hill Accommodation	* 8:55 am	*10:50 am
Rose Hill Accommodation	*12:10 pm	* 2:25 pm
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 6:50 am
California Express	† 8:25 pm	† 6:30 am

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Arkansas and Texas Day Ex.	†7:20 pm	....
Texas & St. L. Through Ex.	....	† 9:55 pm

VANDALIA LINE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati & Louisville	† 7:15 am	
Day Express	† 9:00 am	
Effingham Accommodation	* 5:30 pm	
Eastern Fast Mail	† 7:30 pm	
Eastern Express	† 8:00 pm	
Western Fast Mail		† 5:45 am
Western Express		† 7:00 pm
St. Louis Accommodation		* 8:00 am
Mail		† 5:00 am
Fast Line Express		† 7:30 pm

WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

EASTERN DIVISION.

	Depart.	Arrive.
New York Limited Express	† 7:43 am	† 7:20 pm
Chicago Day Express	† 7:43 am	† 7:30 pm
Litchfield and Jacksonville ac.	* 4:45 pm	*10:20 pm
N. Y. & Boston Fast Express	† 7:00 pm	† 8:15 pm
Chicago Night Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:40 am
Night Express	†11:00 pm	† 6:00 am

WESTERN DIVISION.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Ferguson Accommodation	* 8:20 am	* 8:10 am
Kansas City Mail	† 9:00 am	† 6:15 pm
Ottumwa & St. Paul Mail	† 9:00 am	† 6:00 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 12:40 pm	* 12:30 pm
Ferguson Belt Line, Sun. only	1:00 pm	10:30 am
Montgomery Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	* 11:55 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:25 pm	
Omaha Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:00 am
Ottumwa, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:00 am
Kansas City & St. Joe Exp.	† 8:35 pm	† 6:50 am

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
New Orleans Express	7:40 am	7:00 pm
Florida Express	8:20 pm	7:00 am
Sparta Accommodation	4:30 pm	9:45 am

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY

THROUGH TRAINS.

Union Depot—Do not stop at Fourth and Chouteau Avenue Depot.

	Depart.	Arrive.
New Orleans, Nashville and Atlanta Express	† 8:15 am	† 6:20 pm
Texas Express	† 9:10 am	† 6:20 pm
Memphis Fast Line	† 5:00 pm	† 7:25 am
Galveston and California Express	† 8:30 pm	† 6:55 pm
Mobile and New Orleans Express	† 8:40 pm	† 6:20 am

FOURTH AND CHOUTEAU AVENUE DEPOT.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Arcadia Accommodation	* 4:40 pm	* 8:20 am

CARONDELET TRAINS.

Week Days—Leave Fourth and Chouteau Avenue Depot: 6:33, 7:48, 9:05, 9:45, 10:25 a. m., 12:05, 1:50, 3:30, 5:17, 6:00, 6:30, 7:45, 10:20, 11:30 p. m. Leave Carondelet—5:55, 7:10, 8:28, 9:15, 11:28 a. m.; 1:13, 2:52, 3:30, 4:11, 5:22, 5:33, 7:08, 9:45, 10:52 p. m.

Sunday Trains—Leave Fourth and Chouteau Avenue Depot: 6:33, 9:05, 10:25 a. m.; 12:05, 1:50, 3:30, 5:17, 7:45, 11:30 p. m. Leave Carondelet—5:55, 8:28, 9:45, 11:28 a. m.; 1:13, 2:52, 4:11, 7:08, 10:52 p. m.

ST. LOUIS CABLE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

On week days trains leave St. Louis for Wells Station at 5:30, 6:30, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 and 11:45 a. m.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 9:45 and 11:45 p. m.

For Normandy and Florissant—6:15 and 11:45 a. m.; 4:45 and 6:45 p. m.

On Sundays, for Wells Station—6:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 and 11:45 a. m.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 9:45 and 11:45 p. m.

For Normandy and Florissant—9:45 a. m., 4:45 and 6:45 p. m.

To be delivered by Carriers at [its] 3c more than 400 Cities [and] surrounding States.
BRANCH OFFIC[E]
The following bra[nches] established where [subscriptions w]ill [be] paper is kept [for] EXPOSITIO[N] and S[T.] LOUIS BROAD[WAY] P[OST-DISPATCH]

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For NEW YEAR'S at
CHAS. STEINBERG & CO
420 Olive St.

F. W. GUERIN, PHOTOGRAPHER,
Twelfth and Washington Avenue.
Highest prize awarded at National Photographic Exhibition, Cincinnati, 1884; medal awarded at Paris Exposition, and gold medal awarded at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, La., 1885. Special attention paid to Crayon and Pastel work.

CITY NEWS.

GENTLEMEN who intend making calls on New Year's Day will find at D. Crawford & Co.'s full and complete assortment of gloves, handkerchiefs, neckties, dress shirts, collars, etc., etc., and all the other requisities for their personal adornment.

BOYS' CLOTHING TO ORDER.
If you want something for your boy to wear better than the clothiers can show you let us take his measure and make him a suit to order. Our prices are lower than you would expect to find them.
MILLS & AVERILL,
S. E. Cor. Broadway and Pine.

GUERNSEY FURNITURE CO.
Factory and retail salesroom, 304, 306, 308 Locust street, between Third and Fourth street. See our rattan chair and fancy rocker and wedding presents from $3 to $75; music cabinet, etc.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
923 Olive street. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated, and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsdeer, 814 Pine street.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles, cures diseases of indiscretion, indulgences. Call or write.

WILL SURPRISE BLAINE.

The Pennsylvania Republican's Presidential Boom for Senator Cameron.

NEW YORK, December 30.—A special to the Sun from Harrisburg, Pa., says: The death of Gen. Logan has considerably disarranged the plans of the Republicans of this State. There is a good deal of Blaine sentiment among the people of Pennsylvania, but the party leaders have always been against him and they are so yet. There was a quiet movement among them looking toward the support of Logan for the Presidential nomination of 1888. It is said that Senator Cameron was in it, and it is known that a number of his closest friends were already at work on the scheme. The sudden death of the Illinois Senator, of course, puts an end to it, but it is not likely that this fact will turn to Blaine's benefit. For the past two days there have been a number of leading Republicans in this city. The purpose of their simultaneous visit has been a matter of conjecture from the moment of their arrival. Some of them visited Gen. Cameron Tuesday evening and later held a conference at the room of State Treasurer and prospective United States Senator Quay, that lasted until 3 o'clock yesterday. Lieut.-Gov.-elect Davis, was of the party and Gov.-elect Beaver arrived yesterday afternoon.

"You can't understand what brings so many of Senator Cameron's political friends to the city?" said one of the gentlemen who was at the Cameron residence and the Quay conference to the Sun representative last evening. "It is to arrange to bring Senator Cameron's name forward for the Republican Presidential nomination. The party in this State is not willing to put the chances of success in jeopardy again by the nomination of Blaine. It was our purpose to support Logan, but his death has made that impossible. We have now turned to Senator Don Cameron. We submitted the plan to his father, the venerable but still sagacious politician, and while he did not encourage the movement, he said nothing to discourage, but seemed pleased over it. You may say that Pennsylvania will have a candidate in the next National Republican Convention and that will be Senator J. Donald Cameron."

A TIMELY WARNING.
Such of our readers as have heretofore neglected to supply themselves with some of the fine old Kentucky Sour Mash Whisky offered for sale by the DERBY & DAY DISTILLING COMPANY, 204 North Commercial street, will best consult their own interests by calling early and supplying their wants, as we are informed upon good authority that there is but little left of the article. We also learn from those who had their demijohns filled for Christmas that they never bought as fine whisky for as little money and that they intend to duplicate their orders before the supply is exhausted. "A word to the wise," etc.

DROUTH SUFFERERS.

Closed by the Sheriff—A Fatal Overdose—Serious Affray—Texas Topics.

ALBANY, December 30.—The County Judges from the drouth-stricken district report 27,000 persons in need of food and clothing. An appeal will be made to the Legislature and charitably disposed people.

GAINESVILLE, December 30.—W. A. Dustin, dry goods merchant, made an assignment last evening for the benefit of his creditors.

WACO, December 30.—The Jordan dry goods house was closed by the Sheriff last night.

COTULLA, December 30.—Judge W. A. Harwood died last night from the effects of an overdose of morphine.

HOUSTON, December 30.—The trial of J. K. Terry for the murder of Police Officer Henry Williams commenced yesterday afternoon.

KILDARE, December 30.—Monroe Eitel and Wm. Russell met last evening and renewed a fight commenced in the morning. Eitel was shot and seriously wounded and Russell was stabbed.

If you wish to buy a NEW YEAR'S GIFT? See the special inducements we will offer you this week.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
CORNER 4TH AND LOCUST.
New Year cards, finest stock; order early.

M'GLYNN'S DEFENSE.

THE PRIEST-POLITICIAN AUTHORIZES THE PUBLICATION OF A STATEMENT.

Dr. McGlynn Says He Is Playing the Part of a Corpse—His Attitude on the Question of Parochial Schools—A Remonstrance by Other Priests to Archbishop McCloskey—The Priest's Views on the Land Question and Friendship for Henry George.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The Rev. Dr. McGlynn and friends, up to yesterday, did not see fit to speak in his defense to tell the many things that could be said in his favor. They thought it best to rest until the result of the differences between Father McGlynn and those who accuse him was given out at Rome. Father McGlynn was silent and by his wish his friends were silent too. Yesterday an authoritative statement of Father McGlynn's life and the church history was given to the POST-DISPATCH correspondent by a man than whom none knows Father McGlynn better. Its substance was submitted to Father McGlynn yesterday afternoon and he said: "It is substantially true and correct."

"The public have been surprised at your remaining silent so long," said the reporter.

"I am trying to play a very simple and easy part," he said. "I am playing the part of the corpse. I have nothing to do but to lie still. A proper and self-respecting corpse will not insist upon having too much to say about his own funeral. It is my conviction that one cannot, with anything like elegance, at one and the same time be corpse and undertaker."

"Will you not say anything further? That sounds like a parable."

"No, I do not wish to enter into any discussion."

"This is not the first time that some priest of the diocese of New York found fault with Father McGlynn for doing what he considered to be the best for the church" said Father McGlynn's friend. "Allusion has been made to some difficulties that existed ten and more years ago, but the true story has not been given. While the Vatican Council was sitting at Rome from the fall of 1869 to the summer of 1870, a petition signed by fifty-four priests of the diocese of New York was sent ot Archbishop McCloskey who was then at the council, calling his attention to the attitude of Dr. McGlynn on the

QUESTION OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

From the beginning of his ministry Dr. McGlynn was impressed with the great need of more churches and more priests to supply the wants of the growing population of New York. He urged the necessity of this out of season with a good deal of earnestness. His line of utterances in this sense gave offense to many clergymen, and on the holding of the Vatican Council they called a meeting and adopted a remonstrance to be sent to Archbishop McCloskey. It was leveled at Dr. McGlynn's views, and as stated in McMasters' Freeman's Journal, the remonstrance was adopted at a meeting in the House of St. Mary's, where the late Edward O'Reilly was pastor. Dr. Preston, the present monsignor, presided. Most of the signers to the remonstrance are dead now. Nothing much ever came of it, as Archbishop McCloskey was very averse to a row. The Catholic school question at the time Dr. McGlynn made his timely utterance was largely involved in the question of obtaining an appropriation from the State and city in aid of these schools. The Tweed ring, for the sake of securing votes, was supposed to be very favorable to the plan. The bitterness excited by that contest is still fresh in the minds of the people. It called forth the cleverest and bitterest of Nast's cartoons in Harper's Weekly. It was the knowledge of this state of things and the fear of the harm it might do to the church, that induced Dr. McGlynn to overcome his reluctance and to express some mild dissent from the policy of those priests who he thought were doing what was injurious to the church. Allusion has been made recently to a private session of the semi-annual conference, years ago, in the old Cathedral school-house, presided over by Archbishop McCloskey. Dr. McGlynn was appointed to discuss the school question. He then delivered a very frank and earnest discourse, making no concealment of his views of the paramount importance of doing an apostolic rather than a pedegogic work, of building churches, educating priests, administering the sacrament, caring for the poor, and making the best of the public schools rather than to sacrifice these great things and to entail on the people the expense of parochial schools. At the conference Dr. McGlynn made a speech in which he said that he had never yet been required by proper and competent ecclesiastical authority to build parochial schools, and that he hoped he would not be so commanded. But if the day should come when he should be commanded to do so, he hoped

HE WOULD HAVE GRACE TO OBEY,

although, then, he still might have the legitimate alternative of asking a still higher authority to send him to China or Japan, or any other place where he might still confine himself to preaching the gospel and to doing the work of the Church without becoming a pedagogue. It is this speech that has been distorted after these years into an assault or insult to Archbishop McCloskey, for whom no one had a more reverential respect than Dr. McGlynn. Archbishop McCloskey received the remonstrances of Dr. Preston and those over whom he presided and pacified them. The trouble against Dr. McGlynn subsided, and he went quietly on his way fulfilling the duties of a priest. He went on in his quiet way until 1882, when Michael Davitt came to America. Dr. McGlynn had only a short time before read Henry George's 'Progress and Poverty,' and he had become thoroughly imbued with the doctrine that the land belonged to the people. A reception was given to Davitt, at the Academy of Music, and Dr. McGlynn was invited to speak. He hesitated a good deal before he spoke, but he thought it was an important part of religion to care for the oppressed and he said he would speak. Dr. McGlynn made a clear and forcible speech, strong as those that Davitt had made in Ireland. Dr. McGlynn's speech caused a great deal of enthusiasm and comment. He was invited to Jersey City and he went, repeating the speech. There was a picnic, near Cleveland, shortly after, at which Davitt spoke. Dr. McGlynn was invited to speak there, which he did. His speeches provoked no little comment and censure from some Catholics, and Bishops Gilmore of Cleveland and Chatard of Indianapolis wrote to Rome asking that Dr. McGlynn be censured. The attack on Dr. McGlynn was carried on with special fierceness in McMasters' Freeman's Journal. There is an American lady in Rome, Miss Eads, a convert and niece of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop Wainwright of New York. She was McMasters' correspondent, and she was supposed to have special facilities of influence with the successive prefects of the propaganda. It is supposed that she translated McMasters' articles. McMasters was against Dr. McGlynn in everything. He even made an issue in his severe criticisms of the music of St. Stephen's Church. Several of the bishops denounced Dr. McGlynn in Rome for his supposed erroneous views on the land question, and it is no doubt due to letters written at this time by Simeoni to Cardinal McCloskey, that allusion has been made by some of the ecclestiastics recently interviewed when they speak of the disapproval of certain land theories by Rome.

IT WAS AFTER DAVITT'S VISIT

that Dr. McGlynn first met Henry George. George was a newspaper correspondent in Ireland at that time, and on his return he called on Dr. McGlynn and thanked him for the words in favor of George's land theories that Dr. McGlynn had spoken. Ever since they have been in accord and they have been, and are now, warm personal friends. Right here I want to make a correct explanation, that Dr. McGlynn has been on the point of making over his own signature. Dr. McGlynn has been represented as comparing George with the Nazarene. He did not do so in the sense that has been stated. Dr. McGlynn said George was a man with a great intellect and with a Christ-like heart. He used Christ-like in the sense of God-like. Surely that is proper. The Scriptures speak of good men as godly, and they exhort us to lead godly lives. George is a man who leads a godly life, and he is a God-like man, an humble worshipper of the gospel. In that sense, and the only one in which it could be taken by a man who heard Dr. McGlynn's Chickering Hall speech, Dr. McGlynn was right. The Davitt meeting was the first public expression made by Dr. McGlynn of his belief in George's land theories. He has not changed his beliefs since, and he is not changing them now. He has not changed his views on any subject where he was right and convinced that he was right, and he is not changing now. Dr. McGlynn's first expression of political opinion was in 1884, before the Chicago convention assembled. It was seen that Cleveland was a prominent candidate; the cry was raised from different quarters and largely in New York that the Irish laboring men and the Catholics, especially, would not vote for him on account of alleged bigotry and unfairness in the matter of the freedom of worship bill. The cry was largely made by Tammany Hall, of which Grady was the chief mouthpiece. The same cry was taken up by the Catholic University of Cleveland. Dr. McGlynn deprecated this cry and he did what he could in public interviews to counteract this impression. It was at the request of the editor of the WORLD that Dr. McGlynn first spoke for Mr. Cleveland. He was for Cleveland. He was afraid that the bottom of his campaign would be knocked out by the cry that the Catholics were against him. He sent to Dr. McGlynn repeatedly and Dr. McGlynn complied with his request. All that he could do to prevent religious attacks on Cleveland he did, and after Cleveland was nominated Dr. McGlynn made a speech for Cleveland at the reception to Daniel McSweeney.

DR. M'GLYNN ADVOCATED CLEVELAND'S

election, and he questioned the benefit to the Catholic Church and the country of Catholics acting as a class, and not as citizens. That brings it up to the present time and the George campaign. Dr. McGlynn could not have done otherwise than he did. He had spoken for the Irish Land League. He was imbued with the doctrine that the natural law was the ownership of the land by the people and the confiscation of the rent to the people. The time was ripe for the George campaign, and Dr. McGlynn spoke and worked for his beliefs."

The above is what was laid before Dr. McGlynn for his verification. It may be said that the accounts of his suspension by Archbishop Corrigan are true. He is suspended, and he has been for some time. The Archbishop, in suspending Dr. McGlynn from the pastorship of St. Stephen's, has for the present exhausted his power. He has preferred charges, and the Prefect of the College of the Propaganda has summoned Dr. McGlynn to Rome to answer them. It would be rash to say what Dr. McGlynn may do. As he himself said, when asked: "That would be prophecy on your part." He has the alternative of going to Rome or not. If he goes he will be heard. He may be sustained. Such things have often happened. In that case it would be the prediction of a foolish man to say that Dr. McGlynn will recant any essential doctrine that he has expressed, and that he now believes. Dr. McGlynn could refuse to go to Rome. He has not done that, for he has acted in the bounds of the church procedure and discipline.

A St. Louis Contribution to the Smithsonian Institute.

It has remained for a prominent Olive street undertaker to furnish the only scientific representative of which St. Louis can boast to the National Museum, Smithsonian Institute, at the Nation's Capital.

It is that of the body of a female embalmed by him three years ago and which has become mummified by an original and simple embalming material. The Smithsonian authorities say that while they have a large number of mummies from Peru, Alaska and the Oriental countries, they acknowledge it the only known American mummy in the world, and arrangements are made to take it to Washington next week.

Preceding would-be embalmers have followed the books, as did also this gentleman for several years, when finally he determined to throw the books with all their physic and theories aside, and entered the field of experiment for revolution or nothing; at the same time discarding the use of arsenic, creosote, chloral and such poisons which are alike dangerous, objectionable and expensive; and though yet a young man has carved a niche well up in scientific achievement by the use of common materials that are listed and handled by the barrel and pound instead of by the drachm and ounce.

With fifteen minutes time, at less than one dollar of cost and no mutilation, the human body is now preserved as never before and also every contagious disease germ destroyed.

The ice-box, discarded by him six years since, has even been a favorable means of carrying contagion from house to house.

Their use is tolerated now only in families not aware of their danger, or unacquainted with the simplicity and benefits of modern embalming, or by those unable to embalm with that certainty of success so absolutely and rightfully demanded.

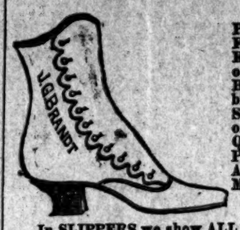
The same authorities cite attention to the great commercial value of this inexpensive material in the preservation of anatomical specimens, birds, fish and animals for museums, and while awaiting the taxidermist's attention and labor.

Railroad Construction.

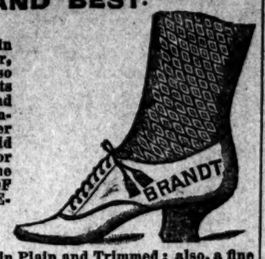
CHICAGO, December 30.—The Railway Age says that in the year just closing 8,010 miles of new main-line railway track have been built in the United States. Kansas leads the country with the surprising amount of 1,520 miles, the greater part laid within the last six months. Assuming the average cost throughout the country to have been but $20,000 per mile, the expenditure for roadway alone was $160,000,000. Present indications are that the year 1887 will show even greater activity.

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Latest Styles.
Brolaski's New
Shoe Store,
103 North (Fifth) Broadway.

LADIES WILL FIND
OUR STOCK OF
FULL-DRESS - FOOTWEAR
THE LARGEST AND BEST.



Our styles in Patent Leather, French Kid, Curso Kid Button Boots or Low Ties and Button, with combination of either Silk Serge, Mat. Kid or Dongola Top or Quarter, are the PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC SHOE-MAKING.



In SLIPPERS we show ALL THE LATEST in Plain and Trimmed; also, a fine variety in colors. ☛ UNIFORM CLOSE PRICES.



For GENTLEMEN
We show a complete line of styles in Patent Leather, Kangaroo, French Calf and Dongola. Prices, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00 and $7.00.

J. G. BRANDT,
CORNER BROADWAY AND LUCAS AVENUE.
☛ Open Friday Evening until 10:30.

WITHOUT ROPES.

HOW DALY AND MYERS WERE HANDICAPPED AT WOODFORD, ILL.

Doubts as to How the Knock-Out Was Effected—Gossip About Slosson and Schaefer's Big Tournament—McCormick to Go to Cincinnati—Billiard News—Sporting Notes.

The gate money taken in at the Daly-Myers prize fight at Woodfood, Ill., Tuesday night, a full account of which was published exclusively in the POST-DISPATCH yesterday, amounted in all to nearly $700. Including the seconds, but ten men left the city Tuesday to witness the battle. Dan Daly, Charley's brother, says that the men were handicapped in more ways than one. In the first place no opportunity was given the party to pitch a ring and the mill had to be fought in the back end of a saloon from which the stove had been moved. The regular 24-foot space was therefore wanting, and instead of ropes the fighters were in constant danger of coming into contact with hard walls, doors, windows and projections of moulding surmounting the wainscoting of the room.

THE GLOVES

were of the two-ounce order; Dan said, but very little padding was used in their manufacture. "You couldn't more than fill a pipe with the moss in the mittens," said he, "and when the hand was closed the knuckskin was perfectly smooth on the knuckles. I thought that the hitting was pretty hard all through the fight, and particularly in the sixteenth round. Myers is a pretty good man. His best blows were right-hand swings, but he isn't much of a tactics fighter. He gave himself dead away every time he was about to swing his right. Charley fought for the body altogether, but the few face blows he got in counted. Myers endeavored several times to get him around with his back to a window, intending to knock him into it. If Charley ever struck that window his back and face would have been cut to pieces by the glass, but he was lucky and escaped it. The Streator crowd kicked like steers against my coaching my brother, but I had a whole lot of signals down fine which I arranged before hand with Charley and in that way I gave him several pointers which helped him out. For instance, whenever there was a stomach opening I said "Dynamite" and then Charley let loose and gave it to him. Myers' stomach was badly battered up and after awhile he got to guarding it with both arms. The fight was a purely scientific one but Charley was too weak to hold out. In the thirty-first round it was anybody's fight at all. I don't think the knock-out was effected by a blow as reported. Both men were so weak they could scarcely stand up in the thirty-second round. They were both sparring around blind when Myers suddenly made a high blow at Charley, and fell up against him and

BOTH WENT DOWN.

"Charley wasn't strong enough to get up, and after a second or so stretched out to manner as to scare off the Streator men. During the progress of the fight, however, when they saw that Daly was getting the worst of it, the Streator folks came to the front but were not met.

Dan says he will never allow Charley to fight to another finish again as he does not consider him sufficiently strong in constitution to do so. He will match him with any body of his weight for six rounds but for no more. Meyers and Daly are both pretty badly beaten up. Daly's face is disfigured with a lump about the size of a hen's egg under his right eye, and Myer's nose was broken. Charley kept his bed yesterday, but was out to-day, and the swelling on his face was considerably reduced. He said that he made a good fight until his left hand gave out. That organ is swollen up considerably, but otherwise he was not so badly beaten up.

BICYCLE BUDGET.

A New Field for the L. A. W.—Accident and Life Insurance.

The wonderful growth of the League of American Wheelmen during the past year, in which time its membership increased from 5,000 to over 10,000, has made it plain that with stronger inducements offered the League might include within its ranks three-fourths of the wheelmen of America. The advantages to be gained from League membership now are many, but they have to do almost entirely with the social side of wheeling. The League is therefore at present chiefly a great fraternizing force. The financial advantages are few and not of that importance which would be looked for in a membership of 10,000. A reduction in hotel and transportation rates can be secured by membership in the League, but those practically exhaust the financial features of membership. Nothing at present exists in it that meets the case of a well-known business man of St. Louis who, in speaking to a reporter of the POST-DISPATCH, said the other day: "I don't ride any nowadays. I used to, but I have come to weigh 200 pounds now. I have a family, and a fall to me would mean, without doubt, an accident which would deprive my family, for a longer or shorter time, of the means of support. I can't afford to run that risk of riding, that's all." This man is one of the best athletes in St. Louis, and unquestionably the only reason why he does not ride is the fear of an accident. The question at once arises, why cannot the League, with its large membership, have a beneficiary clause in its Constitution, providing either for accident or life insurance, or both? Such a practical benefit would be an inducement that could not fail to draw an immense support to the League.

TREMONT'S VALUE.

Estimate of the Worth of His Performances for Next Season.

Phil Dwyer was recently interviewed with reference to the value of Tremont, the celebrated colt that created a sensation last summer in the East.

"What will you take for that colt?" he was asked.

"Oh, I don't know," he replied. "It is almost impossible to set a value on a race-horse."

"Is he worth $50,000?"

"I wouldn't take that for him."

"Would you take $60,000?"

"No."

"Seventy thousand?"

"No."

"A hundred thousand?"

"No, not a hundred and—"

He hesitated a moment and then continued: "I suppose it would be considered foolish to place so extravagant a value on any race-horse, but the fact is we would not sell Tremont at any price that any man could afford to give. The value that offers put on him is no value to us. If so-and-so offers $150,000 for him, we know at once that we can afford to keep him at that price as well as so-and-so can afford to give it."

"In other words, he is the chief dependence of your stable for the coming season, and you have nothing to race against him if he were in other hands?"

"That's about it, as nearly as we can judge now. Next season Tremont ought to win at least $75,000."

BILLIARDS.

Some Square Propositions Which May Result in a Tournament.

The agitation following the sweeping challenge recently issued by Jacob Schaefer, the billiard champion, may result in something tangible in the way of a big tournament between him and Slosson.

Slosson says:

I have not much money, but that seems to be no object with Schaefer, and I judge from what he says he will be willing to play for fun, just to demonstrate his ability to beat me. If he will play me for $100 a game, I will play him in private, each side to be allowed fifty tickets each night, a series of five games—2,000 points straight rail; 800 points champion's game, 20 by 40-inch lines; 800 points 14-inch balk-line; 400 points cushion carroms, and 75 points at three-cushions. He can come here any time and get the same game, to be played five successive nights. The amount of money that I offer to play for is not much, but it is as much as Schaefer would put up if he were playing for his own money.

Slosson's proposition is not so bad, and some effort will be made to bring the two great players together again. In a Chicago interview Mr. Moses Bensinger says.

I have been thinking of how these men could be brought together in a way that would settle this question of who is really the best all-around player of the two, and Slosson's challenge seems to give me a chance. I haven't settled the matter in my own mind yet; but am seriously thinking of giving an emblem in the form of an elegant gold note appropriately engraved, to which I will add $1,000, making the same subject to challenge every three months, the stakes not to be more than $500 nor less than $250 for the five games, and the player who holds it for two years to hold it for all time. That would give them all a chance, and a meeting of the billiard-players would settle the rules.

Schaefer himself stands ready to go into anything which will be to the interest of the game, and it now depends on the Chicago people to come forward with some definite proposition.

Fancy Billiards.

Jake Schaefer and Louis Shaw are booked to give an exhibition of fancy billiards at the rooms of the St. Louis Club, January 10. A splendid programme has been arranged, and a wide variety of difficult and fancy shots will be made. Shaw and Wilcox, the New York amateur, leave to-night for a trip through Indiana and Illinois.

Carter and Slosson.

Eugene Carter, the billiard player, returned from Chicago this morning. He says that in case a tournament is arranged between Slosson and Schaefer, the champion will win as he has proved his undoubted superiority to Slosson at every game on the table. "If Slosson is so very anxious to play for small stakes," said Carter, "I see no reason why he does not accept my proposition to play him even at cushion carroms. I can get backing to the extent of $700 to $1,000 that I can beat him even at this game, and I can't understand why he still refuses to play. You can state that my original proposition is still open to him whenever he wants to take it."

Carter says that half the patrons of Slosson's room in Chicago would not back George in a game with him.

McCormick and Cincinnati.

Manager Von der Ahe of the Browns received a telegram yesterday afternoon from the managers of the Cincinnati team asking him if he desired to make a claim for McCormick, the Chicago pitcher. Mr. Von der Ahe replied that he did not. This means that Cincinnati is about to sign the Chicago pitcher; and if they have not done so already, there is no doubt but that Mac will be a member of the Red Stocking team before the first of the year.

Sporting Notes.

Jacob Gaudaur, the oarsman, was in the city yesterday. He reports hunting around the lake good.

Inspector B., Winfred and Pontiac of Dwyer's stable are broken down, and it is not likely that anyone of the three will ever train again.

Mr. S. S. Brown has all his horses at New Orleans. They are wintering there. Blue Wing will be prepared for the Suburban. Trainer Rogers will give him special attention.

The late Fred Archer is said to have been a very superstitious man. He possessed a large scarf-pin of horshoe shape, which he invariably wore when riding. The pin was held to exercise a great influence over his marvellous "luck," and one friend of his declares that he would on no account mount for a race without the lucky horseshoe in his cravat.—[London Court Journal.

Since their trade for Miss Woodford nearly all the purchases made by the Dwyers have been colts of a year. George Kinney was overhauling, says the New York Tribune, when he came to their stable, and the brothers will give $20,000 to-day for a colt 12 months old guaranteed to be as good as George. But no guarantees go with racers nowadays. The buyer buys at his own risk and suffers the consequences. Dwyer Brothers invest from $40,000 to $80,000 every year in yearlings, from which they secure two or three first-class colts. Last winter they expended $130,000 on a stable that had never earned a dollar. They own at present fifty high-bred horses, the majority of which may never win a stake.

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DISGUSTED SOCIALISTS.

The Big Bills They Had to Pay for Dr. and Mrs. Aveling.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The Herald says: The Socialists will nevermore import a professional agitator from the effete monarchies of Europe. The recent experiment with Dr. Edward Aveling and Mrs. Eleanor Marx Aveling has had a most disastrous effect upon the exchequer of the National Executive Board. Strenuous efforts are made among more prudent members of the tribe to avoid publicity of the scandal, as they claim it would hurt the "cause."

"Unpaid labor is the greatest curse of modern civilization—that's the whole problem in a nutshell," proclaimed Dr. Aveling, as the axiom of his system of political economy on all the platforms through his lecturing tour. As the result of this idea the Executive Committee were compelled to honor his drafts, amounting to $1,800 for thirteen weeks' work, without demurring, though the price was considered rather stiff for a Socialist who professed to have only the welfare of the poor and disinherited at heart. But the patience of the board, with Herr Herman Walter as spokesman, broke down when the couple returned last week to the city from their Western tour and presented a supplementary bill of $600.

"Do you consider these items legitimate expenses?" queried Herr Walter, in a rage, as he pointed at a charge of $25 for corsage bouquets, required to enhance the beauty of Mrs. Aveling. Other objectionable items were overhauled in the same fashion. The extraordinary bill had a round sum of $80 for cigars to the doctor and cigarettes to his emancipated lady. The official correspondence during a period of three months had involved an expense of $36 for postage stamps. Theater tickets were summarized at $100, though it is a notorious fact that the great disciple of Karl Marx showed himself an expert at dead-heading at all theaters on the plea of being a dramatic critic for the Saturday Review and other English publications. At Baltimore his wine bill was $42 for two days. Aveling finally compromised for $100.

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WHERE IS MRS. EMMONS?

The Professor Searching for His Eccentric and Alleged Insane Wife.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Mrs. W. A. Emmons, the young and pretty but eccentric wife of Prof. Emmons of the Geological Survey, decided on Tuesday night that she would not remain on the Lydian Monarch and be caught in the morning by her husband when the steamer moved from her mid-stream anchorage to the pier. She went ashore in a boat with First Officer Hill and Sailor Rowe. They took a carriage, came to this city, and drove to Pinkerton's detective office. There she asked for a detective to escort her to her home in Washington. No detective could be spared. Mrs. Emmons told Chief Officer Hill that it did not matter about her having company to Washington, she could go as well alone. Then she dismissed the cab-driver. This she said was to throw her husband off the track. Then she led Chief Officer Hill and Sailor Rowe to a down-town restaurant and they ate. From the restaurant they were driven to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Jersey City. Mrs. Emmons knew there was a midnight train for Washington. She reached the depot about 11 o'clock, bought her ticket and engaged a lower berth in the sleeper. First Officer Hill saw Mrs. Emmons aboard the train. Her luggage consisted of two small valises and a shawl-strap bundle.

Prof. Emmons went to the Monarch Line office before 10 o'clock yesterday morning to see about getting his wife off the steamer. Capt. Haggett was in the office, and told Prof. Emmons that his wife had left the ship, and was then probably in Washington.

"What right had you to allow her to leave the ship?" demanded Prof. Emmons of the Captain.

"I am not your wife's keeper," said the Captain.

Prof. Emmons took the next train for Washington. He will apprehend his wife possibly and put her in custody.

Capt. Haggett, aboard the steamer yesterday afternoon, said that he considered Mrs. Emmons to be perfectly sane, and that she ought not to be locked up. She was eccentric, but he had had plenty of women passengers a precious sight more insane. Capt. Haggett said that Mrs. Emmons insisted on leaving the steamer on Tuesday night and he had no right to detain her. "Twenty-four hours after we left London," said the Captain, "two stowaways were brought to me, and I gave them a severe scolding and then told the steward to feed them. Mrs. Emmons overheard me. 'That is very kind of you, Captain,' she said; 'and could you let me examine these boys?' I consented, and she found that they had been singing before public doors in London, and she had them sing her some songs. She gave the urchins, who were very ragged, two of her cloth jackets. The jackets had enormous buttons, and she made the boys promise that they would cut off the buttons and return them to her. This was the first eccentricity that Mrs. Emmons displayed. One whole day Mrs. Emmons spent in the saloon arranging her papers. She showed me her 27,000 certificate of stock in the Bell Telephone Company." On boarding the ship she intrusted to the captain £90 in English bank notes, a diamond crescent, two diamond bracelets, two diamond rings of three stones each, a large solitaire diamond ring, and other jewelry. She took all her diamonds and documents with her when she went ashore. Dr. Allan Hamilton, the insanity expert, who boarded the Lydian Monarch with Prof. Emmons on Tuesday night and found her suffering from chronic insanity, said that she had rational intervals, but he doubted whether her mind was ever entirely lucid. It was said yesterday that Mrs. Emmons had bought a return ticket to London and had re-engaged the same deck cabin that she had occupied on the voyage over. Also it was stated that she had asked the price of passage for a horse.

